THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI—No. 18. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Jan. 9.

The Cretan Insurrection Ended—The Press Prosecutions in France—Troubles in Ireland and Italy.

General Continental News

By the arrival of the steamship Java at New York yesterday, we have European advices to January 9.

FRANCE.

The Press Prosecutions—A Very Sharp Letter.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of January 7, writes:—

The manager and printer of the *Emancipation* of Toulouse are not the only persons who have suffered by the proceedings instituted against that journal which I mentioned yesterday. The Procureur Imperial, or Crown Prosecutor, of Toulouse has sent in his resignation. Why he is obliged to do so his own letters to the journal in question and to his immediate superior, the Procureur-General, will fully explain. To the *Emancipation* he says:—

Sir:—The Keeper of the Seals (Minister of Justice) has accepted my resignation as Procureur Imperial of Toulouse. I am the victim of my leniency towards the press. My cause is your own, and I ask you to make known to my fellow-citizens the circumstances that have led me to adopt that resolution. The subjoined letter, which I address to the Procureur General, leaves no doubt on the subject:—

M. le Procureur-General—I have the honor to thank you for having communicated to me the fresh reproaches addressed to me by the Keeper of the Seals, and I pray you to excuse the trouble I occasion you at this moment. It appears from the letter of the Keeper of the Seals, dated the 30th of December—First, that in my address, pronounced on the 24th against the *Emancipation*, I desired to commit you to the singular engagement I am said to have taken to accept the indulgence of the tribunal. I never uttered a word of the kind, and this proves to me what in point of fact I already knew—that the persons who are charged with watching me during the proceedings in the court and with repeating my words have been ill selected. You inform me, second, that the Keeper of the Seals does not think he can any longer tolerate my addresses as public prosecutor, on the ground of their being too weak as regards the press.

Now, to address a court under the supervision of a secret police and to adopt conclusions imposed beforehand by the Keeper of the Seals are two things which, for my part, I cannot accept; and therefore I pray you, M. le Procureur-General, to be so good as to place my resignation as Procureur Imperial of Toulouse in the hands of the Keeper of the Seals. The resignation I offer is not a voluntary act. It is forced upon me by the unjust and offensive reproaches which have been lavished upon me for some time past for my attitude towards the press; and it is a real disgrace I am subjected to at this moment for my desire to serve the Emperor with the moderation and dignity which the Keeper of the Seals himself recommended to us in his circular of the 4th of June, 1868. I remain respectfully yours,

SEGUIER, Procureur Imperial.

Grand Ball at the Tuileries.

The first ball for the present year at the Tuileries, the night of the 4th instant, was exceedingly brilliant. The arrivals began at nine, and upwards of 3000 persons were present. The splendid toilets of the ladies, the rich costumes of the marshals, ministers, ambassadors, and high official personages, and a great variety of foreign uniforms, produced a magnificent *coup d'œil*. At ten o'clock their Majesties entered the Salle des Marechaux, accompanied by the Princesses Mathilde and Julia and Charlotte Bonaparte, and attended by the dignitaries of the Court. The Empress wore a dress of exceedingly thin white silk, embroidered with flowers in silver and trimmed with lace to match. Aiguillets of brilliants were arranged on the shoulders, and her Majesty wore magnificent diamonds on the head and neck. After going through the rooms the Emperor and Empress took their place in the throne room, conversing with the guests and seemed in high spirits. At half-past 11 supper was announced, and their Majesties proceeded to the Galerie d'Apollon, accompanied by the ambassadors and some other guests specially favored. The imperial party withdrew at a quarter past twelve, but dancing continued until four in the morning.

ITALY.

The Pope and the Convicts Ajani and Luzzi.

The Pope was highly incensed at receiving the letter from Victor Emanuel praying for a commutation of the capital sentence recorded against Ajani and Luzzi. The men, it is believed, have been respited at the intercession of the French Government, but the Pope has not neglected the opportunity of rebuking Victor Emanuel. In reply to the King's letter "he expresses first, his profound regret that the King should make such an appeal, which the Pope declares to be an intervention in the judicial affairs of a neighboring State wholly without parallel. By showing himself so much concerned for Ajani and Luzzi, condemned as traitors, the 'King of Sardinia' avows that the rebellion got up by those men commanded his sympathy. The Popes have always been prompt to exercise clemency, the most precious of their sovereign prerogatives; but they have acted from the dictates of their own hearts, not by the recommendation or under the influence of others, and his Holiness will never depart from the example of his predecessors. Nor can he refrain from expostulating with the King of Sardinia for lending himself to the designs of the revolution, and even prejudicing his own authority by interceding for two rebels, especially after obtaining so many concessions from the Holy See."

Mysterious Disappearance of a Viscount.

We find in the *Figaro* the following:—"The mysterious disappearance of Viscount d'Archiac, Professor of Paleontology at the Museum of Natural History, continues unexplained. On the 15th of December he left his residence, after having told the servant he would be back by dinner hour. He was shabbily dressed at the time, and wore an old office cap, with the object, perhaps, as much of avoiding recognition as of encouraging the idea that he was not going to any distance. He carried under his arm a napkin containing letters and papers, which he threw into the letter box of the legislative body. They were farewells to different friends, as well as to the Minister of Public Instruction, to the Director of the museum, and to his notary, to whom he sent his last instructions. He informed them all that he would not return, and he desired that his departure should be shrouded in as much mystery as possible. The probability is believed to be that he took one of the trains which leave the St. Lazare terminus. A trace has been found as to his movements, and there is hope that sure information as to his whereabouts may shortly be acquired."

Tax Riots in Upper Italy.

From the London News, January 7.

The disturbances in Italy, consequent upon the application of the new grinding tax, are not yet at an end, and a royal decree was issued yesterday entrusting to General Cadora the duty of restoring order. In the Southern provinces the impost has met with no opposition, and the *Correspondance Italienne* mentions that in that of Lecce, where it is customary to stop the mills on New Year's Day, they were kept at work to show that there was no hostility to the measure. Unfortunately the same feeling was not exhibited in Upper Italy. At Pavia, Pacenza, Vicenza, Bologna and Parma disturbances took place, while at Campeggine a really severe conflict occurred between the peasants and the troops, in which several persons were wounded and others killed. The Florence *Nazione*, denouncing the exultation with which the news of these disturbances had been received by a Piedmontese paper, expresses the opinion that no tax could be more equally distributed or less oppressive and inconvenient to the community. Opponents of the imposts, however, call it a detestable one, and say that the Italian Government would have done much better to reduce its military expenditures instead of taxing one of the first necessaries of life, the daily bread of the people.

CRETE.

Surrender of Petropoulakes to the Ottoman Empire.

Athens Correspondence of the London Times.

The news that reached Athens yesterday from Crete makes delay dangerous. The last dying words of the insurrection have reached Athens in the form of Petropoulakes' capitulation. A thousand Spartans are on their way home, borne on their shields, to Greece in good health, at the expense of the Turks. Even the Central Committee must now give up telling the world every Tuesday morning that the insurrection is at the height of prosperity. Disgrace preceded disaster. Last week the correspondence from Crete mentioned the desertion of one of the brigand chiefs sent by the committees with a scanty supply of money and liberal promises of wealth to be won from the Greek Mussulmans. The Turks sent this patriot to Canea with his band of 40 followers, and while there he boasted that he would revenge himself for the manner in which he had been deceived by the Greek Government, for he was on his way to Acarnania to resume his old profession. In my letter of the 17th instant, I mentioned that the Enosis had landed Leonidas Petropoulakes with 600 men in the province of Mylopotamo and the old colonel with 300 near Hierapetra. Nine hundred Spartans, with only five days' provisions, foreboded fearful famine to the districts they entered. The dying embers of an unsuccessful revolt were not likely to be fanned into a flame by such a hungry expedition. The Ottoman troops prevented their occupying any place where they could find supplies, the Christians fled before them as well as the Mussulmans, and they were driven from one position to another, prevented from getting into the recesses of Mount Ida, and chased along the rugged ridge of Aghio Vasili until they fled in despair to the inaccessible strongholds of Sphakia. The Sphakiots could give them no provisions, and the Ottoman troops surrounded them in what was once called the impregnable camp of Askypho, where, cut off from the sea, they laid down their arms. The Governor-General of Crete thought he could have no better preachers of peace and no truer exponents of the real state of things in the island than these Spartans; so he embarked them immediately on board a line-of-battle ship, and Hobart Pacha sent yesterday to ask where Mr. Bulgares wishes his volunteers to be landed. The Prime Minister, not wishing them, under these altered circumstances, to parade the streets of Athens, is rather embarrassed to find a fit manner of disposing of this new class of emigrants from Crete.

IRELAND.

The Latest Agrarian Outrage.

A correspondent of the *Irish Times* gives the following particulars of the attack on Mr. Pierce:—

I regret having to record an atrocious attempt at assassination in this hitherto peaceable locality. On last night about six o'clock, as Mr. William H. Pierce, of Cloneycowan, was returning home from Trim, where he had been in attendance at the Quarter Sessions, and when he was within a short distance of his own house, about a mile and a half from Ballivor, he passed two men on the road, who went one on each side of the gig he was driving. Immediately after he passed by them two shots were fired at him in quick succession, one of them taking effect in his left arm, through which three slugs or bullets passed near the shoulder, not breaking the bone, however. His breast also was grazed by some of the shot. Mr. Pierce had with him in the gig at the time his nephew, a boy about twelve years old, who sat in the front seat with him, and a farmer named Andrew Keefe, one of Mr. Pierce's tenants, who sat behind. The night was pretty dark at the time, and the would-be murderers got clear away. Mr. Pierce was brought into his own house and Dr. Nolan, of Athboy, was sent for, and dressed the wounds, which are not of a very dangerous nature. Mr. Pierce had a very narrow escape. As the men before separating on the road walked in front of the horse, the latter was at the time going at an easy pace. The Ballivor constabulary, under Constable O'Donnell, having been informed of the occurrence, proceeded at once to the place, where the resident magistrate (E. J. Banon, Esq., D. L.), P. St. Clair Ruthven and —— Murphy, Esqs., sub-inspectors, were promptly in attendance to investigate the matter. No arrests have up to the present time been made.

HORACE GREELEY.

A Caustic Criticism on the Tribune Editor.

For what rottenness was ever revealed in the recent political history of the State that Hastings was not implicated in?—*Tribune.*

Like a true-blue Yankee, we answer the above interrogatory propounded by Mr. Greeley, by asking, "What rottenness, either in Congress or at Albany, was ever revealed that Greeley was not implicated in?" Take the revelations of the Investigating Committee on "The Tariff and Wool Question." A thousand dollars was traced to the pocketbook of one Horace Greeley, which he has been endeavoring to explain away for the last fifteen years, but which he has so muddled on every occasion as to leave the impression that he was somewhat embarrassed. We do not charge that Mr. Greeley was corrupted; we only show that he was "implicated" in rottenness at Washington.

Mr. Greeley has been charged with having contributed money to corrupt members of Congress to secure the election of a Speaker. Now we do not believe he ever contributed a dollar, but nevertheless he is "implicated."

Mr. Greeley has been charged with knowing the fact that money was used to bribe members of the Legislature nine years ago to vote for him for United States Senator. We do know that a ring of rascals in the Legislature, who the *Tribune* a year before denounced as "the most corrupt scoundrels out of the State Prison," were secured to vote for him in caucus for United States Senator. Of course Mr. Greeley knew nothing about money being used, as just about that time he found it convenient to leave for the West, fearing that something might leak out. Here again is another instance where an innocent man is "implicated" in a dirty job.

These very same rascals that the *Tribune* denounced as venal became the most rampant radicals and the active tools of Mr. Greeley, and the vilest calumniator, of Messrs. Weed and Seward. Mr. Greeley has ever since cuddled under the same dirty bed-clothes with these venal rascals. Here is a case where there are strong grounds for "implication."

It has been repeatedly stated that the New York Central Railroad, the monster that has done more to demoralize legislation than all other monsters, has had Mr. Greeley's service to aid them on all occasions, the notorious agent of the late Dean Richmond being the go-between and negotiator. We do not say Mr. Greeley received pay for his services, we only say he is "implicated" in rottenness at Albany.

Mr. Greeley went to Albany last winter in the Vanderbilt interest, as a lobby agent to defeat the so called Erie Railroad Bill. Mr. Greeley was not very successful. It was intimated by some of the Western papers that he was there for pay. This may be slander; still he is "implicated."

There are persons who believe Mr. Greeley base enough to have so imposed upon Marshall O. Roberts as to make him a candidate for United States Senator, in order that Mr. Roberts' money might be used to corrupt members of the Legislature, and defeat Mr. Morgan; and that, as soon as Mr. Roberts discovered the object of Greeley and other friends of Fenton, he gave the crew "a cold shake," and left Albany in a hurry. Now, these suspicions may be unfounded; still Greeley is "implicated" nevertheless notwithstanding.

In conclusion, Mr. Greeley may continue to proclaim "I am holier than thou." He may putter and swagger, rave and swear, and spit through his teeth "liar" and "villain." He may go on humbugging the unsophisticated that he is an honest man and a political saint, but he will never be able to make the writer of this article believe he is anything else than a first-class fraud and hypocrite.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

DIVORCES.

The Process of Disuniting in the West.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Advance* in discussing the question of divorce and its evil results, claims that if the ability to again marry was removed, and a disability made permanent as to both, there would be very few divorces. He adds:—

Let us examine for one moment the manner in which the law operates. Mr. A. sues for a divorce. Mrs. A. does not appear, default is entered against her, the case is sworn through, and both parties are turned loose upon society, with no better reason existing in many cases than "cold feet," or a desire which is expressed in Dryden's response to his wife, when she wished that she was a book, so that she might enjoy more of his company; "Or be an almanac, that I can change you every year." The following case lately came under my observation:—A young man married, and residing in one section of the country, removed to another, leaving his wife behind him. While away he proposed to a young lady, and was by her accepted, and the marriage day announced. He returned to his wife, spent a few weeks with her, and tenderly bade her adieu, sought the house of his expectant bride, and married her. A few weeks after the marriage he obtained a divorce from his absent wife, which, being discovered by the newly-made one, was made the occasion of a new marriage ceremony, after which the now repudiated husband went to the home of his divorced wife, who, ignorant of his conduct, still lives with him, while the other sought her redress in a court of equity.

I think I hear some lawyers say that that could have been remedied by personal service of the notice. A friend of mine relates the following instance as illustrative of the frauds which may be practised in this precaution, even. A poor, ignorant girl unfortunately married to a scoundrel, was served with a notice informing her that her husband would apply for a divorce for adultery—the word adultery was "thumbed" in the reading. Too ignorant to demand a copy of the notice, or to seek legal counsel, she asked her husband what it meant, and rested satisfied with his assurance that it was nothing dishonorable to her anyhow, until he ordered her to leave his house, assuring her that she was no longer his wife. "A mother, but not a wife," means something not only to the ruined woman, but to the divorced one also. Divorce laws are a bid to perjury, and a constant offer to both parties that they can marry again at pleasure, but with a deal more of "red tape" than at first. There are not many instances of divorce in which the plaintiff or defendant have not found out that they could marry happier, and are only waiting for a decree of court to do so. A case somewhat notorious is reported as follows:—A young man married a young woman, and after residing with her some time concluded that he had made a mistake, and proposed another marriage. Having means, he sent his wife away on a visit, and while she was gone obtained a divorce. She came back, only to find him the husband of another. Oh! what trivial causes are alleged for the dissolution of an institution ordained by the Almighty as the first important event after the creation!

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Trial of Mrs. Twitchell.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Pierce.

After the examination of a few jurors in addition to those noticed in our columns yesterday, a complete jury was obtained and sworn to try Camilla E. Twitchell for the murder of her mother, Mary E. Hill, which jury consisted of the following gentlemen:—

Emlin S. Hunter, hatter, No. 802 Parrish street.
Michael Blynn, merchant, Ridge road.
Leopold Lawrence, musician, No. 437 Spruce street.
J. Robinson, tinsmith, No. 770 S. Fifth street.
Martin Smith, grocer, No. 3136 Market street.
T. Wiley, coachmaker, east side Charlotte st.
A. English, accountant, No. 215 N. Fifteenth st.
David Borland, cordwainer, No. 2140 Spruce street.
A. Aaronheimer, storekeeper, No. 222 North Fourth street.
J. A. Swain, printer, Girard avenue, south side.
Julius Herman, dealer, No. 21 Thompson st.
S. McArthur, tailor, No. 625 South Sixth st.

The case of the Commonwealth was opened by Richard Ludlow, Esq., who confined himself to a brief narrative of the facts as known in connection with the trial of Mr. Twitchell. Dr. Shapleigh and Dr. Levis gave their professional testimony in regard to the wounds of the deceased and the blood upon various articles found in the house, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

This morning the court-room was crowded before the hour of business had arrived, a large portion of the audience being of the fair sex, who seemed never to tire of gazing on the dark form of the prisoner in the dock. Mrs. Twitchell was attended by her relatives, whom she held in almost constant conversation; though when not talking she kept her hand to her eyes and appeared to be weeping. After considerable delay the examination of the Commonwealth's witnesses was resumed.

Daniel Doster sworn—Testified that on the night of the murder he was going down Tenth street, and his attention was directed to the house at the corner of Pine street by a man saying that something wrong was going on there; he went to the door and was admitted by Mrs. Twitchell, who was standing in the door; he passed back into the kitchen where the body of Mrs. Hill was lying upon a settee, and George Twitchell was sitting by it; the hall was then dark; the bell was rung and he went to the front door to answer it; the gas was then lighted by a lady, who immediately ran up stairs, exclaiming, "Oh, my God!" Officer Howard and Mr. Leidy came in and passed back to the kitchen. The search of the premises was then made, and was attended with results which were described in the trial of Mr. Twitchell. The blood and poker in the yard, and the blood in the dining-room up stairs leading from the sofa to the window from which the body was thrown, were discovered. The gas in the dining-room was burning low; he went with Twitchell to the Station House, returned to Mrs. Hill's house, and after remaining there a short time went home; when he entered the house no one was there except Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell and the body of Mrs. Hill.

[*Continued in our later editions.*]

—Polish boys must grow up with an affectionate attachment to the paternal Russian Government. Hitherto they enjoyed only those holidays which were marked as Roman Catholic saint days in the calendar. Now, however, a ukase enforces the celebration also of the innumerable Greek saints' days, so that the days that remain for tuition may be counted on the fingers.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Troubles in Tennessee—The Militia to be Called Out—New Congressional Measures.

Financial and Commercial

FROM TENNESSEE.

Preparations for War Against the Ku-Klux—A Judge to be Impeached.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 21.—The militia business remains in statu quo, awaiting the preparation of the Governor's proclamation, which will be officially published to-day.

General Cooper is still here, quiet and passive, waiting for something to turn up.

There are no militia organized in any part of the State as yet.

In the House yesterday a resolution was introduced looking to the impeachment of Judge Hank, Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit. The resolution was accompanied by a petition from the leading citizens of that circuit, stating that the Judge was a habitual drunkard of bad conduct, besides being an infidel. Judge Hank hails from East Tennessee.

A resolution was introduced in the House yesterday, and laid over under the rules, requesting the Governor to enforce the sedition law against the Memphis *Avalanche*, which, it is alleged, indulged in threats against the State Government in case the militia was called out.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Schenck's New Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following bill was introduced in the House recently by Mr. Schenck:—

Be it enacted, etc., That after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Treasury, and Interior, the Postmaster and Attorney-Generals, Commissioner of Agriculture, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and the officers of the House and Senate, to severally cause to be made alphabetical lists of all the employes in their respective departments or forces, and to correct the same as changes shall be made, and to keep said list in their several offices respectively, subject to inspection.

Section 2. That said lists shall contain the name, rank, and pay of the employes of the respective departments or forces, date of employment, and residence, giving town, county, State or Territory, designating those who have served in the army or navy of the United States.

Section 3. That the several Congressional districts and organized Territories, and the District of Columbia, shall be entitled to equal numbers and ranks of employes in the said several departments and forces. No District or Territory shall have more than one of any rank until every District and Territory, as herein provided for, shall have at least one of the same rank, and all appointments in said departments and forces hereafter shall be to equalize the number and rank of employes as above provided for; said equalization of numbers and rank of employes from the several Districts and Territories aforesaid shall be made by the 4th of March, 1871: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to regulate the employment and service of day laborers and boys under the age of 16 years.

WESTON.

Another Five Thousand-Mile Walk.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HALLOWELL, Me., Jan. 21.—Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, on his five thousand-mile journey, arrived here this morning about half-past 5 o'clock. He will resume his tramp about noon. The travelling is very hard and slippery, and the walking difficult.

From New York.

PORT HENRY, Jan. 21.—The examination of Charles H. Foote, charged with shooting Daniel McDonough, resulted yesterday in his being bound over in $15,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 21—A. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93¼@93⅜. U. S. 5-20s easier at 75¾. American stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 26½; Illinois Central, 93½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—A. M.—Cotton active; uplands, 11⅝d.; Orleans, 11⅞d. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer.

LONDON, Jan. 21—A. M.—Tallow, 7s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 21—P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account; U. S. 5-20s quiet; railways quiet and steady; Erie, 26½; Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—1 P. M.—Cotton active; uplands, 11⅝d.; Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales to-day will probably reach 18,000 bales. Cheese, 72s. 6d. Tallow, 46s. 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 21—P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 58s.; Turpentine, 32s. 6d. Cotton at Havre opened active; on the spot, 133½f.; and afloat, 136f.

THE GREAT FIRE.

Coroner's Inquest Upon the Burnt Body of the Man Found in the Ruins.

This morning at 10 o'clock Coroner Daniels, sitting in his office at Fifth and Chesnut streets, held an investigation into the causes of the death of the man who was found in the debris of the fire in Caldwell & Co.'s store, at Ninth and Chesnut streets.

The following testimony was elicited:—

William Hartley affirmed—Live No. 809 Locust street; had turned into Ninth street from Chesnut on the night of the fire; and had gone half the distance of the square when I saw steam, about three feet above the pavement; it caused me to quicken my steps, and just as I reached Sansom street the explosion occurred, and was followed by a dense cloud of smoke; couldn't tell from which building the smoke came; the flames followed; called fire, and saw two officers hurrying up; Caldwell's building was almost immediately wrapped in flames; the sound of the explosion was a "thudding" sound; I heard the crash of the glass; the appearance of steam which I saw was creeping around the corner of Sansom street: I heard but one report.

James Nolen sworn—About twenty minutes after 12 o'clock on the night in question I left the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets; went to several places and finally reached the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets; heard an explosion; saw what looked like mist; the Caldwell building was soon wrapped in flames; the report was a sharp one; saw the mist or dust arising from under the iron shutters which protect the store in front; ran to the rear and saw the fire; the fire at the rear appeared to go from the first floor upwards; heard two distinct reports; heard the breaking of glass; the explosion was like the report of a pistol or the bursting of air from some tight vessel; it was very loud; I heard it at Eighth and Chesnut streets; the sound was not like the sudden escape or setting free of gaseous matter.

Sheriff Peter Lyle sworn—Was at Ninth and Sansom streets after 12 o'clock on the night of the fire; was in Donohue's saloon, at the southwest corner of the streets named; heard a heavy noise; saw the building speedily clothed in flames; the heat was intense; the glass in the windows of Caldwell's store was melting and running down; saw no persons in the street; the sound was long and heavy; it was like the falling of an inside wall; I ran to the door of the saloon and saw the fire; the light attracted our attention, not the noise; saw no persons leave the building; the fire seemed to me to be all on the first floor; the first story was one mass of fire; one of the iron shutters which enclose the second-story windows of Caldwell's store was evidently unbarred, for a fireman opened it with comparative ease to put a stream of water through, and neither the bar nor the staples were broken; the sound I heard was like the falling of some heavy mass.

Police Officer Gillespie sworn—Left the station house at 12 o'clock and walked slowly to Ninth and Chesnut streets; heard a crash like the blowing of a safe; thought, too, that timbers were falling, and jumped into a doorway to protect myself; ran out again and saw the fire; sprang my rattle; saw three men at Ninth and Chesnut streets; the report was a heavy, dull one; I heard something like the hissing of steam; ran at once to Sansom street; the fire was terrible; it rose up from the first floor, and the flames issued between the iron slats of the portcullis or shutters; the explosion seemed to me like steam blowing off; the report was the first thing which startled me; did not smell anything like smoke before; the fire at first was unusually bright, like the burning of gas.

Police Officer Little sworn—Passed the rear of the building about twenty-five minutes after 12 o'clock; examined the doors and everything was then all right; went away on my beat; when returning—I had reached Caldwell's old store—heard a report like the firing off of a large pistol; heard a second report, and I think a third one; ran down Ninth street and saw the rear of the place one sheet of flame; gave the alarm; procured an axe and broke my way through the metal door; got inside of the inner door also, but was then driven back by the smoke; called upon the parties in the building to alarm them; other efforts were made to get in by other persons, but they all failed; myself and other officers kept the crowd back; perceived no unusual odor or smell; first heard the report about twenty minutes of 1 o'clock; in fifteen minutes from that time had the door broken open; when I first passed the rear of the premises saw no indications of fire, nor smelt any smoke; the fire appeared to come from the back part of the store.

Joseph Roberts sworn—Am private watchman on Chesnut street; was standing on Chesnut street, between Ninth and Tenth; heard the report; sprang my rattle; hurried to the place, and saw the fire; it was intense; it appeared to rise up from the cellar; sent hackmen for the parties who occupied the buildings in the block; in Orne's store the plaster of the ceiling had fallen off for some thirty or forty feet; the report was a dead, heavy one, like the sound of a cannon; am positive that the flames came up from the basement.

Walter Long sworn—Am hackman at the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets; was standing there at the time of the explosion; saw an appearance of steam before the explosion; thought the people in the building were blowing off steam; then heard the report—a sort of crash; heard but one; thought it was a boiler blown up; took my team away and alarmed the firemen.

John Madden sworn—Corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness.

Fred. A. Davis sworn—Am cashier for Mr. Caldwell; slept in the building; slept in the front second story-room; went to bed about half-past 11 o'clock; was awakened by a sudden sound; sprang from bed; heard the crashing of glass, and what appeared to be falling timbers; Mr. Hagan was with me; ran from the room upon the gallery, for the purpose of investigating the cause of the explosion; groped my way far back into the building towards Sansom street; the walls I touched, in some places, were so hot as to blister my hands; the smoke was suffocating; six persons slept in the building; Mr. Hagan and myself slept in the same room; I missed him about the vicinity of the skylight—15 feet from our room; missed him in the dense smoke; asked for him—he answered—he asked me to give him my hand; couldn't find him; don't know whether the recovered body is Hagan's or not; two men out of the six were missing; the smoke had no unusual smell: it was very dense; the report was heavy—like roaring wind; I finally found my way back to my room, and escaped through the front window; Poulk slept in the counting-room—on the back part of the first floor; he could only get out through the iron door; think the smoke was so dense as to at once suffocate Mr. Poulk; I got down stairs into the smoke; going back I staggered; was nearly suffocated; the wind rushed into our room like a tornado; when I first got out of bed smelt nothing unusual; on leaving my room, together with Hagan, encountered the volume of smoke; always keep a light burning in my room; when awakened by the explosion; my gas was burning; smelt nothing like escaped gas before going to bed; was in the building from 8 o'clock.

Charles H. Gillespie sworn—I found the recovered body; am a member of the Phoenix Hose Company; was in the building, together with some other of our members, searching for the bodies; went into the building for that purpose; while looking around, came upon a body towards the front of the store, rather near the wall; it seemed like the body of a small man; Hagan was a small man; the body was burnt to a crisp; had it picked out and conveyed away.

William E. A. Bird sworn—Was sitting at the America Hose house; it was about twenty minutes of 1 o'clock; a policeman came and gave the alarm; ran the carriage out; when we reached the place the flames were reaching up from the basement and the first floor; the steadiness of the flames leads me to believe that gaseous matter was burning; the volume of flame was immense; there had evidently been an explosion; there was not sufficient combustible matter at the locality of the fire when it first broke out to support the flame which existed; the heat was intense; think if the gas had been promptly turned off the violence of the fire might have been met and rapidly abated; have had a great deal of experience as a fireman.

James Andrews sworn—Am a member of the firm of Andrews, Harrison & Co.; placed a heating apparatus in Caldwell's store; for heating private buildings and other places we use Harrison's boiler; on this boiler the safety-valve blows off steam at eight pounds; the boiler is always under control; when examined the boiler was found uninjured; steam is not raised in them above ten pounds; the boiler can stand much more; had one of the balls been exploded the fire would have been put out; in my experience there is no explosion of the boiler; the balls can be broken, but the boiler cannot explode; many experiments have been made; the water in Caldwell's boiler was found after the fire at the proper height; heat is conveyed throughout the buildings sufficient with this boiler by steam pipe connections; when the boilers were uncovered no evidence was found of any breakage or explosion; the fuel in the furnace was there, presenting the appearance of having been allowed to die out.

Herman W. Luders sworn—Am foreman at Harrison's boiler's works, Gray's Ferry; examined the boiler at Caldwell's store; found a fracture of the coupling pipe; it had been crushed down by the falling timbers; found the fire-door ajar about six inches; the fuel was inside—some not even burnt—new coals; the water in the boiler, on turning the guage, flowed out freely, showing that it was up to the correct height; nothing inside was disturbed; am satisfied that there was neither any explosion or accident to the boiler; so far as my examination went, the boilers are in perfect condition; cannot make a full examination without taking the boilers apart or raising steam in them.

William H. Harrison sworn—Am connected with the manufacture of Harrison's boilers; made an examination of the boilers in Caldwell's place.

(Corroborated the foregoing witness.)

Joseph Harrison affirmed—I am the builder of the Harrison boilers; did not make an examination of the boilers in Caldwell's building until after they had been examined by the previous witness; the flues which carry off the gases, etc., are very frail; they have been blown out; they might have been so blown out by gunpowder, etc.

Inquest adjourned until Monday next at 10 A. M.

—The year 1870 has been decided upon as the time for the international exhibition at Cologne.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Jan. 21, 1869.

The Money market continues quiet, and the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent., the former rate on Government collateral. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The banks are in an easy condition, and meet most of the demands made on them by their customers.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were steady. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100½, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47⅛@47¼, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57@57⅛, a decline of ⅛; Catawissa preferred at 33½, no change; Northern Central at 49, no change, and Camden and Amboy at 129, a decline of ½.

City Passenger Railway shares were firmly held at full prices.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½, an advance of ½. 237 was bid for North America; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 108 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 73½ for City; 69 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Lehigh Navigation sold largely at 30½@31½, an advance of 1½. 20¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 49½ for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read RR.......................b30.47·44

FIRST BOARD.

$9800	City 6s, New. ls.	100	53 sh	Leh N Stk........	30½
$400	do	100	2	do......s5wn..	30½
$600	Pa 6s, 2 series......	104	100	do	31
$2000	Leh 6s gold l......	89	100	do............c..	31½
$1000	do	89½	200	do	31½
$1000	do ....ls..	89½	300 sh	Reading........ls..	47⅛
$6000	Leh RR loan..ls	83½	6	do........d. b..	47¼
$5000	Pa cp 5s	95	100	do................	47·81
$2000	do. Jan&Jy.	92¾	100	do.........s60..	47¼
$315	Del Mut sc.s5wn	75	100	do..........b30.	47·31
9 sh	Mech Bk..........	31½	100	do	47¼
300 sh	Feed Dam....ls..		100 sh	Cata Pf..rg&In..	33½
50 sh	Penna R..........	57⅛	200	do ....ls..	33½
200	do.....ls..s60..	57	31 sh	Leh V R.......c..	55½
50 sh	N Central........	49			

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110@110¼; July, 1865, 108⅛@108¼; do., 1867, 108⅜@108½; do. 1868, 108⅝@109; 10-40s, 107⅞@108¼. Union Pacific bonds, 100½@101½. Gold, 135⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 111⅞@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅞@113; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109⅞@110¼; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108¼; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅝@109; 10-40s, 107⅞@108. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135⅜@135½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21.—The Flour market is exceedingly quiet, and prices favor buyers. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels at $5@5·25, extras at $6@6·50, spring wheat extra family at $7@7·75, and fancy at $8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $8·75@10·50, and fancy brands at $11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·50@7·75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and the demand is confined to prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 800 bushels red at $1·80@1·87½, and some amber at $2@2·05. Rye is unchanged. Sales of [illegible]0 bushels Western at $1·62. Corn meets with a moderate inquiry, and 2000 bushels yellow sold at 87@91c., according to dryness. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 72@75c.

Seeds.—There is quite an active demand for Cloverseed, and 600 bushels sold at $9. Timothy may be quoted at $3·75. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·65.

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $40 per ton.

Whisky is dull at $1·01@1·04 per gallon, tax paid.

—M. Victor Hugo has changed the title of his new story, "Par Ordre du Roi" (by the king's command), into "L'Homme qui rit." The difficulty of translating this title will probably induce the English translator to retain the original title, which it is stated, applies to three out of the four volumes of which the story consists. The story will be divided into two parts. The first, consisting of a single volume, will be published in Paris under the name of "The Sea and Night;" the second, consisting of three volumes, will be published in Paris about a fortnight after the first volume, and will bear the name originally intended for the entire work of "Par Ordre du Roi."

—Tennyson is the only English poet who is much read in France. His visits to Paris always attract a great deal of attention.

—A subscription is being raised in Germany to erect a monument to Gluck, in his native town of Weidenwann, in Bohemia.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 21.—Passed up, barque Lallia, 95 days from London, for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.............JANUARY 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............33 | 11 A. M..............42 | 2 P. M..............45

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. barque Woodland, Higgins, from Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. to John R. Penrose. 6th inst., lat. 25 23, long. 63 35, spoke brig W. R. Crowell, from Porto Rico for Demerara.

Brig Samuel Lindsay, Wilson, from Liverpool Nov. 9, via Halifax 10th inst., with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Brig Ocean Belle, Hallett, 63 days from Messina, with fruit and brimstone to Isaac Jeanes & Co. Experienced heavy weather, sprung foremast, and lost sails.

BELOW.

One barque and one full-rigged brig.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 19—6 P. M.—Brig Resolute, from Philadelphia, for St. Mary's, Ga., went to sea this afternoon.

Schr Saxton, from Virginia, with ship timber for Boston, in coming into the harbor during a thick fog last night, ran on the beach and is full of water; she will have to discharge before getting off.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Sampo, Huovinen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 6th inst.

Barque J. L. Pye, Pye, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 8th inst.

Barque Waldo, Baker, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, put into the Roads at Fishguard 7th inst., on account of stress of weather, and with tiller broken.

Barque Spes and Fides, Olsen, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put into Falmouth 6th inst., with loss of bulwarks, sails, foretopsail yards, etc.

Brig Daisy, Phillips, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 7th inst.

Brig Paragon, Shute, hence, at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Arrived, steamship Hammonia, Meier, from Hamburg.

Steamship Tillie, Partridge, from New Orleans.

Barque Havelock, Madden, from Foo Chow.

Barque Albert, Maxwell, from Cardiff.

Brig Lucy, Gray, from Newport, Eng.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant and the Jacobins.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There are six weeks yet remaining to the Fortieth Congress. There is a heavy calendar of bills and resolutions awaiting the action of the two houses within this interval to the 4th of March; but from present indications little will be done beyond the passage of the annual appropriations. There is one measure, however, depending upon the action of the Senate which the conservative supporters of the President-elect should insist upon bringing to a definite and decisive vote—yea or nay. We refer to the bill of General Butler from the House for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, and as a simple matter of fair dealing with General Grant.

The question in the Senate has been referred to the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, with a proposition from Mr. Wilson to amend the Tenure-of-Office law so far as to exempt President Grant from the shackles which have tied up President Johnson in reference to his Cabinet, and to relieve Grant of the reasons exacted of Johnson in the matter of suspensions from office. But it is still proposed by Wilson's bill to hold any suspensions from office which may be made by Grant in the absence of the Senate subject to the approval of that body at its next session. What does this signify? Plainly that the radical faction in Congress distrust Grant and intend to hold him, if they can, in the distribution of his offices, as they have held Johnson, under the thumb of the Senate. Now, this Tenure-of-Office law is a new thing in party strategy and tactics. Many other new things in the expansion of the powers of Congress have resulted from the late Rebellion; but we have had none so broadly and deeply cutting away the authority exercised by every President from Washington down to Johnson over his executive subordinates as the Tenure-of-Office law. This law was passed, in the late demoralizing and costly struggle between "the King and the Commons," as a measure of party safety against the terrible Johnson. With Grant in the place of Johnson, then, the question recurs, What is the object of the Jacobins in the continuance of this law?

We may fairly assume that there are two purposes in view—the protection of the whisky rings and office-holding leagues of Treasury robbers, and the retention, to make all sure, of a wholesome party check in the Senate upon the President in the general division of the spoils and plunder. The defense set up for President Johnson concerning the stupendous spoliations upon the Treasury through frauds upon the revenue under his administration, is that the office-holding conspirators in these frauds could not be reached by him, protected as they have been and are by this Tenure-of-office law. Nor can it be denied that there is too much truth in this defense to justify the continuance of this law as proposed by Senator Wilson. Let the tree be judged by its fruits. But why, on the other hand, should there not be in the Senate a movement to retain this law, when it is backed by lobby rings whose pickings and perquisites from the leaks of the Treasury run up to the handsome figure of one hundred millions a year upon the single item of whisky? What hope, under this law, is there for General Grant's sweeping ideas of retrenchment and reform, with such enormous resources of active capital against him?

Next, in regard to the retention of the check upon the President for the protection of the office holders in the absence of the Senate, the reason for it may lie in the fact that the Vice-President (Colfax), who will be President of the Senate, will be a more reliable radical in this business of parcelling out the spoils than President Grant. Hence, no doubt, this shrewd device of Wilson of making Colfax in this business, as the head of the Senate and of the radical faction, the real master of the situation. As one of the original supporters of Grant for the Presidency while Chase was still regarded as the embodiment of radicalism, Wilson, probably, has been put forward in the defense of this office-holders' protection law in order to deceive Grant. But whether considered in regard to faithless Treasury despoiling office-holders or in reference to a safety check in the Senate upon General Grant, this scheme of Wilson involves an insulting distrust of the President-elect that has no precedent in the ups and downs of any party in this country from 1776 to this day.

Looking from Wilson to the league of Jacobins behind him, we apprehend that even the passage of the half-way bill which he proposes is not contemplated, but that it is merely designed as a decoy. We apprehend that the object is, by parliamentary tactics and delay, to carry the Tenure-of-Office law through to the 4th of March untouched, so that the radical managers on the incoming President's inaugural may be able to deal with him as he may show his hand. But has he not already shown his hand? The Chicago platform of May last is the latest official creed of the Republican party. Among other things, it approves and upholds the reconstruction policy of Congress, deplores the death of Lincoln, denounces Johnson as a usurper, who has corruptly resisted the authority of Congress and perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and justifies his impeachment. These were the extreme tests of the party faith. Put to General Grant, he approved the proceedings of the Convention, and said, in his letter of acceptance:—"I indorse their resolutions." What more do they want? In the face of this indorsement of their paper is not this bit of humbug of Wilson, this development of a design to hold Grant bound hand and foot, as they have held Johnson, an outrageous insult to General Grant as a man and a soldier, whose word has been enough to the American people?

We call upon the conservative men of both parties in Congress who honestly desire retrenchment and reform, to apply themselves to the task of bringing this Tenure-of-Office law to a direct vote in the Senate during this Congress; for if it goes over to the next there is every reason to fear that the formidable rings of Treasury robbers, under the wing of this law, will still levy their tolls on the tax-payers to the extent of at least a hundred millions a year. The Jacobins of the Senate are fighting to gain time. Bring them to the direct vote, as they were brought in the House, so that their real position may be known.

"Radicalism" Dominant.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Senatorial nominations have developed one striking fact. Maine, Indiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Michigan and Massachusetts have spoken, and in each case the Republicans have taken candidates who represent the advanced "radical" opinion of the country. Those who imagine that the election of General Grant was merely an expression of "conservative confidence" in the man, which would have been given had he been the candidate of either party, will find no warrant for this opinion in these nominations. If Mr. Fenton has any position in New York politics, it is as an advanced radical. General Schurz has given his whole life to radical ideas; Mr. Hamlin is a radical of the strictest sect; Charles Sumner's name is a whole gospel of radicalism; Matthew H. Carpenter adds Western fervor to Massachusetts faith; while Mr. Chandler, Governor Ramsay, Governor Cumbacke and Mr. Scott belong to the same school.

The gentleman who see in the election of General Grant a triumph of the sentiment which endeavored to paralyze the war, to elect McClellan in 1864, to prevent the emancipation of the slaves, to make a new party out of the Philadelphia Convention, to break up the Republican organization, are mistaken. The men who now seek to make General Grant the leader of a party composed of Copperheads and milk-and-water Republicans will find in this expression of public sentiment that our Presidential triumph was that of the party of progress. General Grant is pre-eminently a Republican President, chosen by the Union Republican party—by the party which in 1866 defeated President Johnson and his patronage, even when he was aided, especially in New York, by these same "conservative" politicians.

—As a Republican journal of a somewhat advanced school, we trust that the names "radical" and "conservative," or any name, indeed, which gives expression to differences in the Republican party, will be forgotten. We have no remembrance of the griefs and the mistakes, possibly the sins, of the past few years. We do not desire General Grant to be anything but the President of the country, and of the whole country. We are confident that he will so use his high office that good men will conduct our affairs, that economy will prevail in the administration, that justice will be kept pure, that the national flag will be protected in foreign lands, and citizens of this nation in every State of our own. This is the sentiment of every Republican called "radical;" and the men who are sent to the Senate, as believers in "radical" doctrines, are the truest friends of the new administration. Their truth and their wisdom will be no less welcome because they represent the will of the Republican party and the dominant sentiment of the American people.

The British Revenue Returns.

From the N. Y. Times.

The official abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of Great Britain for the year 1868 has been published, and throws considerable light on the general financial condition of the kingdom, on the administrative capacity of the late Government, and on the difficulties which Mr. Gladstone, pledged as he is to retrenchment in every department of the Government, will have to encounter. The great features of the return are that, firstly, the expenditure of Great Britain for the financial year ending in March next will not be covered by the sum of £72,000,000; secondly, that the ordinary revenue has displayed during the last twelvemonth none of that "elasticity" upon which successive Chancellors of the Exchequer have so constantly and so successfully relied to help them out of their difficulties; and thirdly, that the annual expenditure of the kingdom has increased during the past thirty years at a rate which, if continued for a further period of the same duration, would raise it to close on £100,000,000.

These are very grave facts, and must inspire English statesmen with no small amount of anxiety. The total expenditure for the year exhibits an increase on that for 1867 of something more than £3,000,000, this being, of course, due to the expenses of the Abyssinian war—which, by the way, from first to last, and including the share borne by the Indian Government, will not cost the two countries much under £7,000,000. More than the amount of this increase, however, is covered by the increased proceeds of the income tax, derived from the additional two pence in the pound imposed by Mr. Disraeli, specially to meet Abyssinian expenses. But while the income tax, in which every additional penny may be relied upon to produce the estimated amount, has fulfilled anticipation, the normal and permanent sources of revenue have failed to do so, and show a state of things which must more than ever impress upon English financiers the necessity of checking the constant tendency to augmentation of expenditure, of which budget after budget, for many years, has given evidence. Excise, for example, notwithstanding a year of fair agricultural prosperity, and the greatly increased consumption of excisable fluids, which accompanies the long and exciting political canvass on the occasion of a general election, shows but a very slight increase, hardly more than balancing the decrease in customs, which is attributable to the decline in that branch of revenue during the last quarter of the year. Even the Post Office, the returns from which have hitherto invariably shown an increase, returns £70,000 less than in 1867, and this in spite of the enormous number of circulars which must have been forwarded by mail during the political campaign. True, the sum is a small one in comparison with the gross product of the postal revenue, which is close upon £5,000,000, but it still suggests the idea that a limit may be reached which seems never to have occurred to English financiers. Stamps show a decrease in the year of nearly £500,000, and were it not for the increase under the head of "Miscellaneous," there would have been a considerable deficit, instead of the existing small surplus.

It is clear, therefore, that financial questions will not form the least of Mr. Gladstone's difficulties during the approaching session, and it is certain that before long they will be forced upon the consideration of Parliament in the most urgent form. The continual increase in military and naval expenditure, without even, according to the general complaint, any corresponding increase in efficiency, cannot be long tolerated now that England is daily receding further from her former position as one of the chief arbitrators in European affairs, and that the views of the advanced Liberals with regard to the colonies are rapidly gaining ground in every quarter. In case of any further accession of distress to that which even now presses upon the working classes throughout the kingdom, Mr. Bright's cry of "a free breakfast table" may yet be echoed widely enough to make it the cry of the day, and in a form which will render it likely to obtain more consideration than has seemed possible as yet. It was easy to reconcile people to an increasing expenditure as long as their revenue increased in like proportion, but with a stationary revenue and the consequent necessity of adding fresh burdens to meet a growing expenditure, a good many more tax-payers will want to "know the reason why" than have hitherto troubled themselves about such matters.

Do We Need Two More Railways to the Pacific?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In giving place to an able and urgent argument in favor of extending Government aid to the proposed Northern and Southern Railroads to the Pacific coast, we need not reiterate our firm conviction that those railroads should and will be built, and in part by Government aid. On this point, we have no difference with our correspondent. We fully agree that the national wealth will be largely and rapidly augmented by the building of these roads, that the annual product of our mines will probably be doubled, and that our public lands (which railroad grants are said to sequester to private or corporate use) will really be quadrupled in value, and settled many times as fast as they would be in the absence of the roads. The Government's grant of public lands in aid of the Central line, so far from diminishing the area of available public lands or their value, has largely increased both; and it would have increased them far more had not most of the lands traversed by this road been absolutely barren and worthless. The friends of the proposed roads can say nothing to this effect that we will not heartily indorse.

Now look at the other side:—

I. Our national debt is fully twenty-five hundred millions of dollars. We are saddled, moreover, with a pension list of some thirty millions per annum. What with war claims, etc., the dead-weight which our people are required to carry cannot be less than two hundred millions per annum. And this bears the heavier that Americans have not, until within these few last years, been accustomed to heavy taxation.

II. This burden is soon to be reduced, we trust, by funding the bulk of our debt at lower rates of interest. If it can be funded at four per cent., and the consequent saving of interest devoted to the extinction of the principal, we can pay off the last dime within forty years without increasing taxation. And this is the goal we keep constantly in view and esteem a paramount consideration.

III. To this end, it seems indispensable that we should—1. Convince capitalists that we will honestly and faithfully pay our debt to the last dime; 2. Stop increasing the amount of our bonds afloat and begin steadily reducing it.

If it were settled and generally understood that United States bonds would never be more abundant than now, but would from this hour become scarcer and scarcer, the price of those bonds would largely and rapidly appreciate, and they would be in constant, eager demand. Instead of sending bonds to Europe and selling them there at 20 to 25 per cent. discount from their face, we should lift them at once to specie par, and soon be selling four per cents at higher prices than our sixes now bear.

Hence we say, the first duty of the Government is to reëstablish its own solvency. It has no business to be lending its credit till it has proved its right to credit. We are now paying forty millions per annum more as interest on our national debt than it ought to cost; and we can never save that vast sum to our tax-payers till we stop lending our fly-blown credit and begin in earnest the reduction of our debt. Until that point is secured we are opposed to any new business undertakings or pecuniary assumptions by the Federal Government. And we think this moribund Congress should not saddle the incoming administration with burdensome engagements and persistent obligations.

Title to Indian Trust Lands.

From the N. Y. World.

During the last session of Congress, Mr. Lawrence of Ohio gave notice in the House that he designed offering a resolution at an early day calling on the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether public lands sold under treaties with Indian tribes are held by a valid title. Since then nothing has been done in the matter, so far as we know, excepting the passage of a bill by that body later in the session prohibiting the further issue of patents for such lands. The subject is of far too much importance for it to be left in its present state, and we hope that Mr. Lawrence will take it up this session and prosecute it to a settlement. The people in general are interested in a proper disposition of the public territory, and those individuals who have acquired such lands have more than a common interest in the question of their title. If the title be invalid, the sooner we know it the better; and if valid, then the prejudice against these lands can be removed, the restrictions imposed by the bill named be set aside, and their sale be continued. The question, of course, brings up discussion of the still more important one as to whether the President and the Senate possess the power to dispose of any portion of the public domain whatever, or whether sale shall alone be directed by act of Congress. The point is one to be decided. On the one hand, it is held that no such power is vested in the treaty-making branch of the Government; while it may be entirely competent for it to receive and hold territory acquired by treaty stipulations, it is thought incompetent for it to dispose of that territory. The President and the Senate have power to make treaties, but it is believed to be reserved to Congress to dispose of the public territory. Any construction of the Constitution which permits the existence of two independent land-controlling powers derogates from the consistency and general wisdom of that instrument. If we are to have two land systems, what protection can be had against that land monopoly which it has been sought to prevent, except by the two disposing powers agreeing to adopt the same policy? And there is no permanent protection in this, for, if continued adherence to that agreement at any time became distasteful to the Indian Office, there would be nothing to prevent its disposing of tribe-lands held in trust under regulations of its own and in absolute contravention of the general policy established by Congress. Such a condition of things would be in manifest conflict with the public welfare and sound government. We will state, for the benefit of those of our readers who may not already know, that these trust-lands comprise the territory surrendered when the tribes move further west at the Government solicitation; it being customary in our day, in pursuance of a doubtful policy adopted by the Indian Office, to grant new reservations for their occupation, and receive the old ones in trust for sale, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the tribes in interest. The right of the department to dispose of these lands of its own independent will is based upon the authority which, it is claimed, goes along with the treaty. If the Indians possessed the legal right to convey the lands in question to the Government, then it would be competent for them to dispose of the territory as they might see fit, and to appoint whomsoever they might desire as their agents for the sale; but they have no such right. It has frequently been held by the Judiciary that the occupancy is in the tribes, but that the title is in the United States, and that the former have no right of conveyance. And as to the power of sale which goes along with a treaty, the Supreme Court has decided, on several occasions, that a treaty with these people cannot extend to disposal of the territory occupied by them; that they never did and never can have an absolute title in the soil, but simply a right of occupancy. It has been decided over and over again, it is true, that a Government grant of Indian lands is an unencumbered fee, because of this very occupying right, and the encumbrance cannot be removed until that right becomes extinguished. But it is not extinguished by tribal conveyance to the Government; that is effected alone by relinquishment of occupation. We know of no instance in which it has been conceded that a tribe has the right of sale. There is no Indian right to sell direct to foreign nations or to private citizens, yet the power to do so is certainly recognized under the existing system, for these lands are received from the tribes the same as if they held a possessory right. The supremacy of treaties as law is admitted; but we do not go so far as Mr. Pinckney, who declared that the treaty-making power is competent to execute itself even to the extent of appropriating money out of the public treasury; holding that such an appropriation was law within the meaning of the eighth section of Article I of the Constitution. His construction, however, has never been adopted, for, from the year 1796 down, the course of the Government has been different. The entire scope and limitations of this power were discussed in the Convention which framed the Constitution in 1787, and also in the Virginia and North Carolina Conventions held in the following year; but no such right was recognized as the one now claimed and exercised. Both Washington and Jefferson sustained doctrines that would deny the right of the treaty-power to dispose of the public lands under *any* circumstances; and the reasons must be obvious.

Assuming that the prevailing practice is lawful, it is doubly injurious; for, while it claims to be for the benefit of the Indians, it is to their injury, and is prejudicial to the interests of those citizens who desire to enter the public territory for *bona fide* settlement; for the tribes are certain to be cheated in every case by speculators, and the property obtained be held at speculative prices. Millions of acres of the public territory are being sold by the treaty-making power, and are being bought, in a vast majority of instances, doubtless, in full good faith by parties who have not the slightest suspicion of the validity of their title. Are these sales valid? Let Congress decide.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $4 per gallon, or $1·25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2pt PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,
No. 34
NORTH FIFTH STREET.

INSURES BUILDINGS,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
And Merchandise Generally, from Loss by Fire,
In the City of Philadelphia Only.

Statement of the Assets of the Association January 1, 1869, published in conformity with the provisions of an act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842:—

Bonds and mortgages on property in the City of Philadelphia only	$1,239,653·84
Ground Rents " "	17,351·15
Real Estate	51,891·23
City Warrants	646 00
Furniture and Fixtures of Office	4 550·28
U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds	45 000·00
Cash on hand	46,999·98
Total	$1,406,095·08

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
PETER A. KEYSER,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBERT SHOEMAKER,
JOSEPH R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,

PETER WILLIAMSON.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER,
116 stuthst SECRETARY.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING Agents,
114 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNION MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.
OFFICE,
N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts.,
EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:—

Marine premiums written to Jan. 1, 1869		$106,198·16
Do, not earned Jan. 1, 1868		50,716·13
		$156,914·29
Fire premiums written same period	$36,413·32	
Fire premiums not earned Jan. 1, 1868	37 387·44	73,800·76
		$230,714·05
Earned premiums to January 1, 1869:—		
Marine risks	$117 331 83	
Fire risks	27,270·45	
Amount received from interest on investments and salvages	17,696·77	$162,299·05
Losses, expenses, etc., same period:—		
Marine losses	$114 104 82	
Fire losses	15,155 50	
Rents and salaries	11,452 57	
Reinsurances and commissions	14,774 69	
United States taxes	2,513·49	
Deductions in lieu of scrip	6 750 95	164,751·93

Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.

Bonds.		
State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per cent.		$10,000 00
City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent.		15,000 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1889		11,200·00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1883		3,500 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1875		17,000 00
Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 per cent.		10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 6 per cent.		14,610·00
Pennsylvania R. R., 1st mortgage, 6 per cent.		1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent.		10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie R. R., 6 per cent.		10,000·00
Wyoming Valley Canal, 6 per cent.		11,000·00
Pittsburg Water Loan, 7 per cent.		7,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 6 per cent.		10,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per cent.		3 500·00
Lehigh Valley R. R., 6 per cent.		5,000·00
Shares.		
100 Little Schuylkill Railroad		5,000·00
138 Pennsylvania Railroad		6,900 00
100 North Pennsylvania Railroad		5 000 00
48 Delaware Railroad		1,200·00
106 Wyoming Valley Canal		5,300·00
68 Philadelphia Bank		6,800·00
88 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank		8,800 00
88 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.		2,200 00
160 Phœnix Insurance Company		1,600·00
4 American West India Steamship Company		400·00
20 Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Company		5,000 00
1414 Union Mutual Insurance Co.		28,240 00
Par value		$215,250·00
Cost		$191,859 69
Bills receivable for premiums		22,507·21
Sundry accounts due for premiums		15,768·12
Cash in banks	$22,019 11	
Cash in drawer	119·34	
		22,138·45
		$255,273 47

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	William S. Baird,
Francis Tete,	Charles Wheeler,
A. E. Borie,	S. Deibert,
John H. Irwin,	Sol. Townsend,
N. A. Smith,	F. Lavergne,
William C. Kent,	J. S. Perot,
Henry Lewis,	John Moss,
J. C. Steiner,	Lemuel Coffin,
Edward L. Clark,	C. H. Cummings,
George Lewis,	J. H. Tilge,
H. F. Robinson,	W. D. Winsor,
Samuel C. Cook,	James L. Bewley,

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 12 12t

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R.)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Phila'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00

$1,109,900 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.		$1,130,325·25
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116 150·08	
Cash in drawer	413·65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1, 1869.

The following statement of the assets and business of this Company is published in compliance with the General Insurance Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital fully paid in	$150,000·00
Surplus Capital	34,933 54
	$184 933 54

Assets.		*Present Value.*
$40,655 00	Mortgages first liens on city property	$41,035 00
6,000 00	Ground Rents	[illegible]
65,300 00	United States 6 per cent. bonds, 5-20s	[illegible]
55,000 00	do. do. do. 1881s	61,610 00
30,000 00	do. do. do. currency interest 6s	[illegible]
1,600 00	United States 5 per cent. currency 10-40s	1,708·00
9,976 10	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	[illegible]
5,000 00	Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	[illegible]
2,000 00	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds	2,000 00
6,000 00	Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds	[illegible]
28,172 00	126 shares Central National Bank	[illegible]
5,192 47	80 shares Bank of the Republic	[illegible]
5,825 01	100 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]
2,775 00	25 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.	2,775 00
347,796 84	Loans on collateral security	347,796 84
21,458 00	Sundry securities deposited with us for collection of interest	21,458 00
38,898 53	Cash on hand	38,898 53
102,564 06	Premium notes secured by loans on Policies	102,564 06
		[illegible]

Office Fixtures	$3,000 00	
Cash in hands of Agents	42 904 54	
Value of Deferred Premiums for the current year	30,668·01	
		[illegible]
		[illegible]

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1868.		
Premiums, including Annuities	[illegible]	
Interest on Premium Fund	[illegible]	
Interest on Annuity Fund	1 546 29	
	225,509·08	
Cash in hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	76,572 55	
	302,081·63	
Less Agents' Commissions	23,694 02	
		278,387 61
Interest on other Investments		[illegible]
Policies issued in 1868, 1041 insuring		3,293,247 00
Policies outstanding 12 mo. 31, 1868, 2914 insuring		6,019,597 00
Amount of Annuities sold in 1868		1,921 08
Total amount of Annuities sold in 1868		12,747 11
Losses by death, numbering seven		22,000 00
Total amount of claims from the origin of the Company		46,500·00
Expenses for 1868		[illegible]
Liabilities to Depositors and Trusts		442,078·26

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Phila.	Richard Cadbury, Phila
Joshua H. Morris, "	Henry Haines, "
Richard Wood, "	T. Wistar Brown, "
W. Hacker, "	Wm. C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin, Richmond Ind. 1 13 12t

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,00.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR..........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES..........VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNER..........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS..........SECRETARY

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·39
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 1 27

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Michael Harvey was thrown out of a carriage yesterday, and falling upon his head, received serious injuries. He resides at No. 727 South Front street.

—Ann McMaghan, residing at No. 607 South Seventh street, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital with severe injuries about the head, alleged to have been caused by her husband.

—John G. Peleison and William H. Oakford had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and were held for a further hearing on Saturday. It is alleged that they were collecting for a Directory which had not come into existence.

—The Baptist Sunday School Association continued its meeting yesterday at the Tenth Baptist Church. The exercises consisted of an infant class lesson, address by Rev. J. F. Elder, blackboard sermon by Rev. J. W. Eustis, address on temperance and singing by the children of the schools.

—Workmen were engaged yesterday in erecting scaffolding from which to remove the wall on Ninth street, south from Chesnut, which the Building Inspectors considered unsafe. The ruins of both stores will be removed as soon as the work can be accomplished, in order that they may be rebuilt as early in the season as practicable.

—James Hazlitt was arrested on the charge of keeping a vicious dog. The arrest grew out of the dog attacking and biting a small girl, named Mary Griffith, residing in Silver street. On a hearing before Alderman Kerr, the child testified to the animal biting her, but in the absence of other witnesses the hearing was postponed until this afternoon.

—The following are the names of the persons composing the Democratic City Executive Committee, as far as ascertained:—First Ward, George Powers; Second, A. A. Laws; Fourth, Alderman William McMullin; Sixth, D. J. Barr; Seventh, L. Keegan; Eighth, W. G. Gallagher; Tenth, J. Hamilton, Jr.; Eleventh, T. A. Fahey; Thirteenth, R. J. Hemphill; Fourteenth, G. R. Berrell; Nineteenth, Patrick Kelly; Twentieth, J. K. Chadwick; Twenty-sixth, Edward Carre.

—The meetings of the Sunday School Institute were continued yesterday at the church, Seventh street, above Brown. The afternoon was occupied with the consideration of the following subjects: "Living Lessons in Scripture Geography," with a class of children, by Rev. H. A. Osborn, LL. D.; "How to Cultivate Benevolence Among our Children," by John Wanamaker; "Mission Work of the Sunday School," by Rev. J. H. Diehl. About fifty children from the Little Wanderers' Home were present and sang several anthems. The evening exercises were conducted by Rev. S. W. Thomas, of the Methodist Church.

—At a stated meeting of the Franklin Institute, held last evening, Mr. Joseph Harrison, Jr., read a paper on the bridge over the Neva at St. Petersburg, in which the structure was fully described, its plan, mode of erection, etc. An election for officers resulted as follows:—President, one year, J. Vaughan Merrick. Vice-President, three years, B. H. Moore. Treasurer, one year, Frederick Fraley. Auditor, three years, Samuel Mason. Board of Managers, three years, Charles S. Close, John Birkbeck, Washington Jones, J. S. Whitney, J. M. Wilson, Pliny E. Chase, James Dougherty, Robert Briggs. Two years, William Helm, Caleb S. Hallowell. One year, John H. Towne.

—The Managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum met yesterday. The annual report was read, showing that on the 1st of January there were 184 pupils in the Asylum. Of this number 80 were girls and 104 boys; 144 were supported by the State of New Jersey, 5 by the State of Delaware, 3 by three scholarships, 18 by the institution and friends. But one death occurred during the year, and this was caused by an accident on a railroad. The Treasurer reported expenses $50,477, receipts $43,600. The following officers and managers were chosen:—President, George Sharswood, LL. D.; Vice-Presidents, Henry J. Williams, William M. Meredith; John N. Conyngham, of Luzerne; Mordecai L. Dawson. Secretary—James J. Barclay. Treasurer—S. Weir Lewis. Directors—John Farnum; Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D.D.; George W. Woodward, LL. D., of Luzerne; William Welsh; William Neal; James Pollock; William Bigler, of Clearfield; Edmund C. Evans, M. D., of Montgomery; George A. Wood, Abraham R. Perkins; Charles Willing, M. D.; John Ashhurst; Heister Clymer, of Berks; Charles H. Hutchinson; Morton P. Henry; Atherton Blight; T. Hewson Bache, M. D.; Edward C. Biddle; Charles Wheeler; J. I. C. Hare; Samuel A. Crozer, of Delaware; Joseph Patterson, S. Weir Lewis.

—The North Eighth street merchants will to-day submit the following petition to Councils:

The undersigned, a committee representing the merchants doing business on Eighth street, between Market and Arch streets, most respectfully urge—

1st. That the present and usual filthy condition of that thoroughfare is a great detriment to the interests of parties doing business thereon.

2d. That the assessed value of real estate on the above square is upwards of $1,000,000, paying $200 annually for work on the street, which is never satisfactorily performed. We therefore most earnestly petition your honorable bodies to appropriate to the undersigned the above amount of $200, to assist in defraying the expenses of a private contract into which they are about to enter, to have the square thoroughly cleaned once a week from March 1 to December 1, and in addition to have the snow removed once a week from December 1 to March 1.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—$59,000 in specie was shipped to Europe from New York yesterday.

—General Kilpatrick's leave of absence has been extended until March.

—General Reynolds is at Galveston, Texas, on his way to Washington.

—William Holmes, for many years a journalist in St. Louis, died on Tuesday.

—A bill prohibiting prize-fighting has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature.

—The Democrats of New Hampshire yesterday nominated John Ball, of Bath, for Governor.

—Four of the largest business houses in Leroy, Minnesota, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

—The order preventing the importation of American hay into Great Britain has been rescinded.

—A Planters' and Manufacturers' Convention is in session at Jackson, Miss., with a full attendance.

—A State Agricultural Convention is to be held at Harrisburg on the third Wednesday in March next.

—The State Agricultural Society met at Harrisburg yesterday and elected officers for the current year.

—It was reported in New York yesterday that the murderer of Rogers had been arrested in Connecticut.

—Hon. O. J. Dickey has resigned the desk of the late Thaddeus Stevens in the House of Representatives to General Butler.

—Two laborers on the New York Central Railroad were run over and killed by a train of cars near Syracuse, on Tuesday.

—The fifty-first annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Mississippi was held at Jackson on Tuesday night.

—Messrs. O'Neill, Myers, and Taylor are opposing the confirmation of Alexander Cummings as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

—President Johnson yesterday designated the special commission to attend the annual assay at the United States Mint in this city on the 8th of February.

—A Republican meeting in Richmond last night passed resolutions asking Congress not to grant the terms asked by the Virginia Committe, now in Washington.

—Twenty officers that were with General George H. Thomas at Mill Springs, Ky., on Jan. 20, 1862, called on the brave and modest hero in Washington yesterday.

—Ex-Secretary Stanton returned to Washington from Wheeling yesterday, and will immediately prepare a number of important cases for the United States Supreme Court.

—The President yesterday nominated Robert C. Buchanan and A. C. Gillem to be brigadier-generals in the regular army, vice L. H. Rousseau, deceased, and Joseph Hooker, retired.

Foreign Affairs.

Paris, Jan. 20.—The French Blue Book for the year 1868 has made its appearance. The correspondence with the government at Washington shows that cordial relations continue to be maintained between France and the United States.

In reference to recent events in the Spanish peninsula, the Blue Book says France is faithful to the principles of her foreign policy and to her friendship for Spain, preserves strict neutrality and sincerely wishes her well through the crisis.

Statistics are given to show the strength of the French army, which is officially reported to number 490,000 men, of whom 115,000 are on furlough.

The Blue Book also contains dispatches between the French and Italian governments in regard to the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. All attempts to make an arrangement to that end proved fruitless.

Paris, Jan. 20.—Mr. Burlingame had an interview to-day with the Marquis De La Vallette, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The *Liberté* asserts that the President of the Cretan provisional government has escaped from Candia, and will go to the United States, where he will endeavor to raise a loan and purchase ironclads, with the object of making one more effort to free Candia.

Madrid, Jan. 20.—The newly elected Cortes will meet for business on February 11.

Lisbon, Jan. 20.—The ministerial crisis has passed. Salatahan has declined to form a new cabinet, and the old ministers remain in office.

Constantinople, Jan. 20.—The truth of the report that Mr. Morris, American Minister, had been recalled by his government is positively denied.

Havana, Jan. 20.—Contrary to general expectation the Banco Del Comercio has not resumed payment, and its present condition is doubtful. Merchants who deposited in the bank are now embarrassed by the loss of their money, and it is reported through the city that several houses intimately connected in business relations with the bank may fail unless it manages to make an arrangement with its creditors. Notes of the Spanish Bank are quoted at 5½ per cent. discount. The general financial condition at present presents an inauspicious appearance. Merchants in the city complain that they are unable to make collections from country merchants.

The *Verdad*, the new Liberal journal, makes a severe attack upon the Spanish bank. The same paper denounces the attempts made this week to assassinate Spanish soldiers.

The insurgents have burned the town of Datil.

Particulars of the destruction of Bayamo have been received. The inhabitants, before and after the firing of their homes, fled to the woods and Guira mountains. It is reported that the conflagration lasted three days.

The *Prensa* says the rebels sacked the city before setting it on fire. Afflicting details are given of want and suffering of fugitive citizens in the mountainous districts, which are uninhabited and destitute of provisions.

Reports from Spanish sources state that Count Valmazeda is advancing with his whole force upon the rebels, who have posted themselves in the mountains.

The *Diario* is informed that the rebel General Jesus Perez offered to surrender himself and the forces under his command, provided an unconditional pardon be granted. The Spanish general at Santiago has conceded these terms, and expects that Perez will soon give himself up.

Authentic particulars of recent events and the condition of the revolutionists from Cuban sources are wanting, and there are no means at present of confirming the news given above, which is denied largely from official dispatches.

The steamship Maryland has arrived, from Baltimore.

Paris, Jan. 20.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to-day. The previous reports of the capture of Villeta and the destruction of the Paraguayan army are fully confirmed.

Madrid, Jan. 30.—The newly-elected Cortes will meet for business on Feb. 11.

London, Jan. 20.—The particulars of the earthquake which recently occurred around the shores of the Bay of Bengal have been received by telegraph. The loss of life was very great.

Contested Election Case.

The examination of witnesses in the above matter was resumed yesterday before Messrs. Messick and Batters, the examiners.

Mrs. Leahy, No. 1410 Cadwalader street, testified that her husband, William Leahy, left her in July last, since which time she had heard nothing of him.

The name of William Leahy appeared on the lists, having voted from the residence of his wife.

John P. Reuger, No. 1434 Germantown avenue, testified that he did not vote at the October election, and that John P. Rhein had not nor did not reside in the same house with him.

The list of voters shows the name of John P. Rhein, No. 1434 Germantown avenue; also that of witness.

David Thompson, No. 1442 Philip street, testified that he voted the full Republican ticket at the October election; was assessed as James instead of David Thompson, but had it corrected; no other one of that name lived in his house.

On the list of voters was James Thomasson, on the box list David Thomson, and on the list of taxables James Thompson, No. 1440 Philip street.

James Beatty, No. 1426 N. Second street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket, as did his son James, who was fourteen months old when witness came here, in 1829; is naturalized, and was not called upon to show his papers.

Benjamin Cooper, No. 1413 N. Fourth street, voted the Republican ticket, and was assessed.

John Tomblesome, No. 1439 Philip street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket, was naturalized before Lincoln's first election, and was not required to show his papers at the last October election.

Alexander McClellan, No. 1436 Philip street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket at the October election, and knew who he voted for by seeing the tickets between that time and this.

Richard Lance, No. 1436 Germantown avenue, testified that he was naturalized before President Lincoln's election, and at the last October election voted the Republican ticket; papers were not asked for. His son Henry, who was two years old when brought here in 1850, voted the same ticket on age; he was not naturalized.

John Hey, No. 1405 Germantown avenue, testified that he was naturalized in 1864; came here in 1851; at the October election voted the Republican ticket; was not required to produce his papers.

James Donnelly, No. 1414 Pink street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket at about 4 P. M. at the last October election; had paid a tax.

Mr. Rawle said there was another James Donnelly on the list, who voted much earlier in the day.

David Graham, No. 333 Master street, voted the Republican ticket at the October election.

Robert Scott, No. 1407 North Fourth street, voted at the October election, but declined to say for whom.

Robert Scott, No. 349 Master street, testified that he came with his father to this country when he was two years of age; was not naturalized; voted the Republican ticket at the October election.

Levi A. Deitz No. 1411 N. Fourth street, testified that he was assessed in the Seventh division of this ward instead of the Sixth, where he should have been; voted the Republican ticket in the latter.

Robert McAlister, No. 1422 Pink street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket at the October election; was naturalized in October, 1868, and produced papers at the election; had a tax receipt given him by Henry Clay Scott; did not examine his ticket.

Robert Scott was recalled, and testified that he had given the preceding witness a Republican ticket, and had gone to the polls and seen him vote it.

William H. Jones, No. 1435 Germantown avenue, testified that he was naturalized on the 28th of last September, and showed his papers at the October election; voted then the Republican ticket.

James Robinson, No. 343 Master street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket in October last; had paid a tax; was naturalized in 1846.

George Fisher, No. 351 Master street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket in October last; the ticket was read to him by his son; had paid a tax.

Adjourned until Friday next at 3 P. M.

THE CITY POLICE.

Another Metropolitan Police Bill Introduced into the Legislature.

Yesterday afternoon, Senator Henszey introduced into the State Senate a bill to provide for the efficiency of the police of this city.

It provides that it shall be the duty of the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia to preserve the public peace at elections in said city, and to protect the citizens in exercising the right of suffrage from all lawlessness and disorder; and for that purpose, whenever informed by three qualified voters of any election precinct, in writing, that disturbance is apprehended at any poll therein, it shall be his duty forthwith to furnish a sufficient police force to keep such poll open and free from obstruction, and to preserve the public peace; and it shall not hereafter be lawful for the Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia to interfere with the Mayor or his police in the performance of said duties, nor to appoint any deputy or deputies to be present at any election poll in said city to preserve the peace.

That instead of the Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia, all persons apprehending destruction of their property in said city by a mob or riot shall give the notice required by the act of May 31, 1841, unto the Mayor of the city, who shall thereupon become liable to perform the duties therein required by the Sheriff of said county, and under the like penalty, and the Sheriff shall be relieved therefrom.

That instead of the Commissioners of said county, the damages authorized to to recovered by said act against any and all persons engaged in any manner participating in any mob or riot in said city, or against any public officer required thereby to be active in the suppression of the mob or riot, shall be brought by and in the name of the city of Philadelphia, and the amount recovered shall be paid into the city treasury.

No appointee of the Mayor of said city to police or other duty, required by law to be with the consent or approval of Select Council, shall enter upon the discharge of his duty, or be entitled to compensation, before his nomination shall have been approved or confirmed by said City Council.

Mr. Henszey also presented the folowing:

An Act relative to the Police Department of the city of Philadelphia.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the Governor of Pennsylvania shall appoint, immediately after the passage of this act, five citizens of the State of Pennsylvania and residents of the city of Philadelphia; one person whose term of office shall expire on the first day of January, 1870; one person whose term of office shall expire on the first day of January, 1872; one person whose term of office shall expire on the first day of January, 1873; one person whose term of office shall expire on the first day of January, 1874, and shall appoint one person on the last day of December, annually, thereafter, to serve for the term of five years from the first day of January of each and every year, who shall be the Commissioners of Police for the city of Philadelphia, and shall form a Police Board for the control, management and supervision of the police of said city, and the performance of such other duties as shall herein be enjoined; and they shall have and exercise all the powers, right and authorities given by this act. That if any of the persons appointed Commissioners of Police shall resign from the said Police Board, or shall cease to reside in the said city, or shall by death or otherwise vacate such office, the Governor shall appoint a person for the remainder of the term so vacated.

Section 2. That no salary or emolument shall be paid or allowed to the said Commissioners of Police for their services as members of the Police Board, nor shall they have, take or enjoy any pecuniary interest in any contract, purchases or sales of materials used, or for or in any work done or employment connected with the management and control of the Police Department; any act thus forbidden to subject the person or persons so offending to impeachment by City Councils, and if found guilty upon notice thereof to the Governor, he shall vacate the seat and supply by new appointment. That the said Commissioners, before entering upon these duties, shall take the usual oath of office before one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and shall thereupon organize themselves into a Board of Police, whereof a majority of the said Commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and the meetings thereof shall not be open to citizens. The said Board is hereby authorized to elect one of its members to preside over the meetings of the said Board, and from time to time to adopt such rules and regulations for its own government and the control and management of the police forces as they may deem expedient. Provided, that the same shall in nowise be contrary to the laws of this commonwealth; the president to hold office at the pleasure of the Board; and also it shall elect a secretary of the Board and a messenger, to hold office at the pleasure of the Board. The secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings thereof, and perform such other duties as may be required, and who shall receive such salary therefor as may be determined by the City Councils.

Section 3. That any one of said Commissioners may be removed from said office on impeachment for misdemeanor therein, or other sufficient cause or charges, to be preferred by Common Council and tried by Select Council in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of this commonwealth as to impeachment by the House of Representatives and trial thereof by the Senate. That all the public police property, books, records and accoutrements now in the possession of the Police Department of the city of Philadelphia are hereby given for the use of the Police Board as herein constituted.

Section 4. That the police force of the city of Philadelphia shall consist of a Chief of Police, a captain of detectives, three sergeants of detectives, and twenty detective officers; one captain of police and three sergeants of police for each and every police district or division, and so many police patrolmen, not less than one thousand, as may be determined upon by the Councils of said city, by whom the amount of salary to be paid respectively to each officer and patrolman shall be fixed; all of the said officers and police patrolmen shall be severally appointed by the Commissioners of Police, and each person so appointed shall hold office so long as he shall faithfully observe the rules of the said Board and execute the laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the ordinances of the city of Philadelphia, or until by medical inspection he shall be declared physically incapacitated therefor; and no officer or patrolman shall be removed from the police force by said Board until after written charges shall have been preferred against him to the said Board, which shall be sustained by a majority of the commissioners, after opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his own defence, or by attorney.

Section 5. That in addition to the permanent police force hereby constituted, the Board shall appoint one hundred persons as substitutes, who shall be properly registered as such, and shall severally serve whenever so required, in case of the suspension or other temporary absence of any police patrolman; Provided, That the said substitutes shall only receive the pay to which the patrolmen in whose stead they shall respectively serve would have been entitled if they had remained on duty.

Section 6. That the qualification for appointment, mode of trial, cause for removal from office of each officer, patrolman and substitute of the said police force shall be particularly prescribed and defined by the rules and regulations of the said Police Board.

Section 7. That no person holding office under this act shall be liable to perform duty as a juryman or in the militia.

Section 8. That the Police Board shall cause to be kept books of record of the police, wherein shall be entered the name of every member of the police force connected therewith, with his place of nativity, age, whether married or unmarried, date of citizenship if born out of the United States, time of residence in the city of Philadelphia, former occupation, place of residence, date of appointment and removal from office, with the cause of the latter; it shall also cause to be kept a registry of all stolen property recovered by the members of the police force, together with the name of the owner, the statement of the place where found and name of the person from whom taken, with the date and other circumstances connected therewith; it shall also cause to be kept general complaint books, in which shall be entered every complaint preferred upon personal knowledge, with the name and residence of the complainant; it shall also cause to be kept books accessible to all citizens for the registry of lost or stolen property; also, books containing complete inventories of all public property in the several police stations and of all badges, rattles, maces and other personal accoutrements in use by the police force belonging to the city.

Section 9. That it shall be the duty of the Board on or before the 1st day of December of each year to furnish the City Councils with an estimate of the amount, under separate and distinct items of expenditures, that in their judgment will be required during the next fiscal year for the maintenance of the police force of said city and for all necessary expenses appertaining thereto; and all sums expended by or for the Police Board shall be paid by the City Treasurer, upon orders drawn in the usual form by the said Board, under appropriations regularly made by Councils.

Section 10. That it shall be the duty of the Police Board, with consent of City Councils, to divide the city into such districts or divisions as may be necessary for its proper management or government; to superintend the purchase of all necessary supplies, and repairs and erection of all police station houses, whenever provision therefor shall be made by City Councils. No expense shall ever be incurred by the said Board, unless the same shall be authorized and provision therefor made by City Councils. The office of the Board shall be located in such place as may be designated by the said City Councils: Provided, That no ward of said city shall be divided in the formation of said police district or division.

Section 11. That the Board shall have power to issue subpoenas, to compel before it the attendance of witnesses upon any proceedings authorized by its rules and regulations; each Commissioner of Police, the Chief of Police and the secretary of the Board shall have power respectively to administer, take, receive and subscribe all affirmations and oaths to any witness summoned and appearing in any matter or proceeding authorized as aforesaid, or to any deposition necessary by the rules of the said Board; any wilful and corrupt swearing by any witness or person making deposition before any of the officers aforesaid, to any material fact in any proceeding under the said rules and regulations shall be deemed perjury, and shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State for such or like offences.

Section 12. That the Police Board shall make suitable provision for the taking, by members of the police force, and by the substitutes connected therewith, of an oath of office, and for the registry of the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, which oath may be taken before any commissioner of police, who is hereby authorized to administer the same. The Board shall have power to prescribe the dress, badges and accoutrements to be used and worn by the members of the force, and to authorize, whenever necessary, the carrying of such weapons or firearms as shall be needed for their personal safety or the enforcement of their authority.

Section 13. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Police, through the police force herein constituted, at all times to preserve the public peace everywhere within the boundaries of the said city, to protect the rights of persons and property therein, to prevent crime and arrest offenders, and to cause the laws and ordinances of the city to be duly executed. They shall preserve the peace at election polls in said city, and protect the citizens in exercising the right of suffrage from all lawlessness and disorder. It shall be their duty in all cases, when informed by three persons in writing that disturbances are apprehended at any poll in any election division in said city, to furnish a sufficient police force to keep said poll open and free from all obstruction; and in order to prevent any conflict of authority, it shall not be lawful for the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, or any other person, except as herein stated and designated, to appoint any deputy or deputies to act as peace officers at any election poll in any election division of any ward in the said city.

Section 14. That all laws or parts of laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania heretofor passed which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

From Louisiana.

New Orleans, Jan. 20.—General Mower has been assigned to the command of the District of Louisiana. General Mower's regiment, the 39th infantry, has been transferred to this city.

General Buchanan has addressed the following letter to Senator Kellogg, in reply to the statements contained in Governor Warmouth's letter to the same Senator:

Headquarters of the State of Louisiana, New Orleans.—Hon. W. P. Kellogg, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir—In a printed letter of the date of December 10, 1868, addressed to you by Governor Warmouth, two passages relating to myself occur, which I cannot allow to go unnoticed without having my motives and conduct during the November elections entirely misconstrued.

The Governor says: "At an interview between General Rousseau, General Buchanan General Hatch and myself, I became satisfied that the State had no friend in General Buchanan, and but little reliance was to be put in his active co-operation. He was severe in his criticisms, and seemed to sympathize with the hostility entertained by the enemies to the metropolitan police department, and suggested, as a necessity, that the old rebel force be restored. Our interview terminated without any satisfactory understanding."

The assertion that I was not a friend of the State would be cruel if it were not well known to yourself, sir, to be absurd. No one is more fully aware than Governor Warmouth that to myself and the prompt measures taken by me on the day after the assembling of the Legislature, at its session, was due on that and several days following the preservation of the lives of himself and all the prominent members of the Republican party in the Legislature and of the new State government. Does he call this hostility to the State? As to the criticisms referred to, he has forgotten to state that they were made by me as a soldier, and not as a politician. A few days before the Presidential election the Legislature had created a metropolitan police board, with the view to the appointment of a police force to supersede the old force, under the control of the mayor of the city and chief of police. This appointment of the members of the new force created intense excitement throughout the city, and at the time referred to very seriously threatened its peace.

The constitutionality of the law was questioned, and hence resistance to it was openly advocated. The members of the metropolitan force became utterly demoralized, the Governor became alarmed, and when at that interview I was consulted as to my views, I expressed the opinion, as a military man, that the change of the force at that juncture was unwise and injudicious, as it was similar in its effects to changing the forces of a general at a moment when he expected to fight a battle. I had used that force to keep the peace during the April elections, and the peace had been preserved. Its chief had been appointed by General Sheridan and its members generally by Mayor Heath, himself an appointee of the same general.

[After further defending his action concerning the Presidential election, he continues as follows:]

The next passage in the Governor's letter to which I refer is as follows: "It was so small that General Buchanan stated in General Rousseau's presence that he (General Rousseau) would be justified in retiring with his troops as he would before an enemy of superior force." This passage relates to the number of troops at the general's disposal in the city during the election excitement.

The inference from it plainly is that General Rousseau told the Governor of this alleged statement of mine. Unfortunately for the cause of truth, the lamented General has passed from among us; but I know what he would have said, and I therefore unhesitatingly deny that he ever made such a statement to Governor Warmouth, for the reason that it would not have been true.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Robert C. Buchanan,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 20.

The Reconstruction Committee

to-day heard the argument from Governor Wells and the mixed delegation of negroes and whites, urging that no legislation be had by Congress, but that the present Constitution of Virginia be allowed to remain as it is. They also appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee, and urged the passage of the House bill now before the Committee, providing for holding an election under the present Constitution.

The Postal Committee

of the House heard arguments against the Postage Telegraph bill from William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The argument is to be continued to-morrow.

The House Appropriation Committee

had the army appropriation bill under consideration to-day, and put it in condition to be reported to the House.

The Ways and Means Committee,

among other things, discussed Sherman's financial scheme to-day. It is understood that they do not look with favor on it, but will probably bring in a funding bill of their own, containing the features looking to resumption.

The House, after discussing the bill to regulate and restrict the

Franking Privilege

for two hours, during which amendments of all sorts were proposed, one of them by Mr. Washburne, to abolish the privilege entirely, passed the bill, which simply prohibits the use of fac simile stamps, and requires each person using the franking privilege to write their own autograph.

The Supreme Court

of the District of Columbia, to-day, through Chief Justice Cartter, declined to accede to the request of Joseph H. Bradley, made several days since, that the order for his disbarment be considered simply as a suspension of his practice before that Court. The Supreme Court of the United States having ordered a peremptory mandamus to the Judge of the District Court to restore Bradley to its bar, it is supposed that the next step will be the serving of that process on or before Monday next.

Fire in New York.

New York, Jan. 20—2·30 P. M.—The large four-story building No. 71 William street, occupied by Bogert & Evans as a paper warehouse, is now burning furiously. A large stock of willow ware, owned by Smith & Son, is stored in the building. The loss will be very heavy.

New York, Jan. 20.—Gerard C. Quick, a shoreman for over thirty years, died suddenly in this city to-day of paralysis, aged 57 years.

—More than fifteen hundred deaths occur in London every week.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.
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Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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Telegraphing,	Dyeing,	Theological,
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	ARCHITECTURE.	
French,	Latin,	Greek.

NOTICE.—Having plenty of rooms, we are buying all the Books that we can get, in large or small quantities. Good Books bring good prices.
1 lstutht LEARY'S, FIFTH and WALNUT.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 19	MOON SETS	6 40
SUN SETS	5 04	HIGH WATER	8 08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec. 26
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	N. York via Hal.	Jan. 2
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 6
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 8
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 12
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
FOR EUROPE.			
Union	New York	Bremen	Jan. 21
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Jan. 23
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 23
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 23
Caledonia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 23
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Cella	New York	London	Jan. 26
New York	New York	Bremen	Jan. 28
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 30
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan. 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 21
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 23
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 23
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 23
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Schr E. M. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from New Castle, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, sailed from Cuxhaven 2d instant.

Barque Cadette, Hatfield, 97 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken on Thursday last, off Chincoteague, and supplied with provisions by the steamship Prometheus, hence at Charleston.

Barque Gertrude, Atherton, for Philadelphia, was loading at Buenos Ayres 20th Nov.

Barque E. A. Souder, Paine, for Antwerp, remained at Buenos Ayres 20th Nov.

Brig Wm. Muir, Acker, sailed from Havana 10th inst. for Sagua, to load for Philadelphia.

Brig Meteor, Carver, at Matanzas 8th inst., for Cardenas, to load for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, at Gibraltar 31st ult. from Messina, and cleared for Philadelphia.

Schrs Louisa, Nevens, and Stephen G. Morris, Seaman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Julia A. Garrison, Smith, hence, at Galveston 12th inst.

Schrs Bertha Souder, Wooster, hence for Boston, and Addie Ryerson, Hutchings, hence for Portland, remained at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schooner Fly (formerly of Philadelphia), 130 tons, built at Camden, New Jersey, in 1856, recently purchased by parties in Providence for $4000, has been again sold to Captain Chester C. Heath and others, of East Greenwich, for $5000, and will hereafter hail from that port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 15 fathoms to the southward of a brig (name unknown) sunk on the Whitaker Spit.

The buoy lies in 5 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings:—

Whitaker Beacon NW. by W. westerly, distant 4 cables.

Whitaker Buoy, NE. by E. ½ E., distant 1 5-10ths mile.

Swin Middle Lightvessel, SW. ¾ S., distant 9-10ths mile.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Jan. 5, 1869.

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3295

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.—
SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
BY DR. J. F. BOYNTON.
SECOND OF THE SERIES.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, January 21,
THE EARTH AND MOON.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 22,
INTRODUCTION OF ANIMAL LIFE UPON OUR PLANET.
ON MONDAY EVENING, January 25,
COAL BEDS AND OIL BEDS.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27,
THE AGE OF REPTILES.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 29,
THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Tickets for the balance of the Course (five in number), with reserved seats, $2 50.
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street; also at the Hall, on the evenings of the lectures.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock. 1 21 tf

GENERAL KILPATRICK
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON
"SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA,"
for the Soldiers' Monument of the Twenty-first ward.
Admission 25 and 50 cents. 11*

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 21,
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Received on each representation
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
J. E. McDONOUGH as....OLD TOM
New scenery by R. S. Smith and John Thorne; machinery by Alex. Wilson; music by Simon Hassler.
In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS.
FIFTH WEEK. LAST NIGHTS
Of Augustin Daly's local play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
IT WILL BE GIVEN TO-NIGHT,
with its New Scenery,
Intricate Machinery
and Efficient Cast.
Seats secured six days in advance.
In Rehearsal, Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7·45.
J. C. GREGORY....Sole Lessee and Manager
MISS SUSAN GALTON
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
in two of Offenbach's Operas,
LA ROSE DE ST FLEUR and
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.
Between the Operas a Comedietta. 1 21 3t
SUSAN GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [1 14 tf

CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION
2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.
PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS,
TREASURER—B. HAMMETT,
DIRECTORS.
WM. G. MOORHEAD, JOHN FALLON,
MATTHEW BAIRD, B. HAMMETT,
R. D. BARCLAY, HON. J. H. CAMPBELL
HON. J. T. THOMAS, LUTHER DOCK,
H. E. BROWNE.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.
The Company who own the
SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK,
Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets
Have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high.
Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets, subject to provisions of the By-Laws of the Company. Such dividends may be taken in single season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.
Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for
Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.
Further particulars can be obtained at our office.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
1 18 1m PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of DAVIS PEARSON, Executor of the Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased (as stated by C. Tower and John B. Meyl, Executors of said Davis Pearson, deceased), and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 3·30 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
1 21 thstu5t JOHN ROBERTS, Auditor.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
12241 Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

Evening Telegraph

UBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869.

The Guerrillas and their Prey.

MR. ELISHA W. DAVIS, a so-called Republican member of the State Legislature from this city, saw fit yesterday afternoon to denounce THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, in common with the *Evening Bulletin*, the *Morning Post*, and the *Sunday Dispatch*, as a "guerrilla sheet," because they have been insisting that an end shall be put to the "dirty work" which has so long polluted the halls of legislation at Harrisburg. For our part, we accept the term which Mr. Davis has applied to us, and ask what he has done, either for the Republican party or for the people of the city, that he is not our legitimate prey? As far as we have been able to learn from the reports of the doings at Harrisburg which have reached us, Mr. Davis has thus far during the present session lent his voice and his vote to every villainous scheme of plunder, favoritism, and servility which has been brought before the body of which he is a member. Unhappily for the interests of the people and the future success of the Republican party in this city and State, Mr. Davis is not the only man of his class in the Legislature. For the most part it is made up, as it has been made up in the past, of a set of men to whom we can apply no milder term than that of leeches—men who, as a general thing, are without visible means of support; who go to Harrisburg year after year, and there plunder the public purse and pervert the will of the people, with an amount of brazen assurance that fairly takes away our breath as we contemplate it. It is notoriously the fact that any measure of simple public justice or of paramount public necessity, which, to use the slang term employed at Harrisburg, "has nothing in it," will either be pushed through in the crudest and most unsatisfactory shape, or crowded out altogether by the great pressure of sleek legislative jobs. Such a hold upon the machinery of both the great political parties of the State and country have these men obtained, that the people would appear to be almost powerless in their grasp—certainly powerless to prevent them from receiving the formal nominations for the offices which they invariable disgrace.

In this lamentable state of affairs, the only refuge of the people and the parties is in the "guerrilla sheets" which have the courage to give true and faithful expression to public sentiment by hunting down these political leeches, as the genuine gorilla hunts down his prey. THE EVENING TELEGRAPH professes to be a liberal and independent Republican journal; and we flatter ourselves that we have heretofore lived up to our professions as closely as honesty and common decency would permit. To continue in this course is our present intention, and when we have resolved upon abandoning it, Mr. Davis will receive due notice in the shape of our advocacy of all the outrageous schemes which he proposes or defends in the Legislature. In he past we have ventured to protest against some of the more reprehensible schemes of the political tricksters, both in this city and at Harrisburg, and our protest has not always been without effect. Recognizing the true claims of the Republican party on our support, we shall, in the future, support its principles with all earnestness, and its candidates and the measures of its so-called adherents, whenever they commend themselves to the mass of the party as decent and expedient in the one case, and capable, honest, and deserving in the other. Our desire to contribute to the success of the party in the future, and to promote the best interests of the whole community, without regard to party lines, prevents us from going one step further.

If this platform makes THE EVENING TELEGRAPH a "guerrilla sheet," write us down a guerrilla by all means, Mr. Davis. But we do not desire, like "Dogberry," to be written down an ass. In this respect we are perhaps a trifle more sensitive than some Republican members of the Legislature.

The Fall of the Despot.

THE friends of liberty throughout the world will hear with pleasure of the capture of Villeta and the destruction of the Paraguayan army. This puts an end to the despotism of Lopez, and it opens the Rio de la Plata and the immense stretch of country watered by its tributaries to the commerce of the world. The heroic resistance of the Paraguayans during the long and bloody struggle which has now concluded has secured for them an amount of sympathy to which the intrinsic justice of their cause did not entitle them. We cannot but respect brave men when we see them struggling against desperate odds, but it was for the good of the world that the more enlightened policy of Brazil and the States which were allied with her against Paraguay should prevail. Lopez, the fallen despot, was a worthy successor of the infamous Dr. Francia, and the annihilation of his power in South America is a benefit to the human race no less than to the brave people whom he misgoverned. Lopez undertook to battle with the civilization of the nineteenth century, and he was crushed, as other despots will be who fail, as he did, to read the signs of the times.

The Eastern Question.

THE settlement of the interminable difficulty between the Grecian element of Southeastern Europe and the Turkish power—now known under the general title of the Eastern Question—will be consummated only by the final expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople. If the dispute were strictly confined to the petty sovereignty of Greece and the widely-extended dominion of the Sublime Porte, there would be but faint hope of its realization during the present century. But as soon as a speck of war begins to hover over Constantinople, all Europe is aroused, and when for once the war-cloud burst less than a score of years ago, England, France, and Sardinia were leagued with Turkey against the Czar of all the Russias single-handed. This circumstance disclosed the true issues at stake in the East. St. Petersburg is a very cold and cheerless town for a capital, and ever since the days of Peter the Great the dream of the Czar has been the removal of his court to the Dardanelles, and the virtual reëstablishment of the empire founded by Constantine and demolished by Mahomet the Second. As a means of diverting the attention of the Turks, and of affording a plausible avenue of approach to Constantinople, Russian influence has made itself paramount at Athens by the marriage of King George to the Grand Duchess Olga, the bond of union between the two royal families being still further cemented and strengthened by other intimate marital relations between the house of Denmark and the Russian dynasty. By this convenient family arrangement, Greece leads the never-ending assault upon the Turkish dominion in Europe, the trump card of Russia to be introduced into the game only when a grand crisis has been reached—such a crisis as will enable Russia, at one decisive blow, to drive the Turk out of Europe for all time to come.

The Conference which has just been held in Paris, with the view of postponing the final resort to arms, has accomplished practically nothing. The real issue has not been touched; a guarantee by all the great powers of Europe of the integrity of the Sultan's dominions, the only alternative with his ultimate expulsion, has not been broached by the representatives of the powers who participated in the treaty of Paris and in the recent Conference. The proceedings of the Conference, as far as they can be ascertained, amount simply to a formal declaration that the encouragement of insurrections within, or of privateering and military expeditions against the countries of friendly States, is a violation of international law. As this principle is one which has been clearly established for centuries, there can be no doubt but that it will again receive the sanction of all the parties to the Conference. The representative of Greece, however, was not admitted to the assemblage, and Greece may withhold her assent to the declaration, in which event, we are told, the Sublime Porte will still insist upon its ultimatum, while the great powers will simply stand aloof and permit events to to take their course. Therefore, if Greece refuse to yield every position which she has heretofore assumed, the preparations for war on both sides will continue, and when the conflict is well under way, the great powers will be drawn into it by jealousy of Russia and fears of her final establishment in Constantinople. Then will come a reënactment of the Crimean struggle, and the issue this time will probably be materially different from the former.

With the lapse of time the hold of the Turks upon their European dominions becomes feebler, and a hearty support from the Western powers can alone enable them to maintain it. Their sway over the greater portion of so-called Turkey in Europe has seldom amounted to anything more than a nominal suzerainty, or technical recognition of sovereignty such as Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, conceded to Louis XI of France, at a time when the vassal was a more potent sovereign than the liege lord himself. The Moldavians, Wallachians, Servians, Bulgarians—in short, all the nominal Christian elements of the population, are quite as hostile in feeling towards the Sublime Porte as are the Cretans, quite as anxious to set up on their own account, and, moreover, are for the most part in the practical enjoyment of the substance of independent sovereignty, although they have not, as yet, come into possession of its shadow—the name. Greek sympathy for the Cretan insurrectionists is merely the entering wedge; the open or disguised assistance of Russia to the Christian provinces, in case of their revolt, will consummate the dismemberment of the empire founded by Mahomet the Second, and consolidated, as far as a consolidation of such heterogeneous masses was possible, by Solyman the Magnificent. That such a revolt will certainly follow the inaguration of war between Turkey and Greece is, to Turkey and the great powers jealous of Russia, one of the most unpleasant features of the Eastern Question.

Who Killed Kilpatrick?

WHO but Kilpatrick himself? Kilpatrick, as all the world knows, is Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Government of Chili, with the very comfortable salary of $10,000 per year, in gold, of which amount he has been in regular receipt since the year of grace 1865. That Kilpatrick has condescended to pass a portion of his invaluable time at Santiago is also a well-established fact; and it is equally incontrovertible that for months past he has been perambulating this country as a stump speaker and lecturer. Who attends to the business of the American legation at Santiago during his protracted absence? Doubtless his Secretary, whose salary, we venture to say, is a trifle less than $10,000 in gold. The fact that the interests of the United States do not suffer from this circumstance has not been lost sight of by General Butler, who has introduced a bill into Congress which, if passed, will materially reduce the amount of internal revenue tax paid by Kilpatrick, by legislating him out of office. Although this measure of General Butler's may savor slightly of revenge, there are to be found people who profess to believe that it involves no inherent violation of justice.

Kilpatrick has been perambulating the country for months, as a stump speaker and lecturer, and he has just secured an extension of his leave of absence until March. It is also stated that he has relinquished his pay during his present absence from his diplomatic post. This circumstance, if it goes for anything, goes to substantiate the fact assumed by General Butler, that his presence at Santiago, and his $10,000 gratuity, are not essential to the preservation of peaceful relations between the Governments of Chili and the United States. Kilpatrick is an orator of no mean pretensions, and doubtless did the cause of Grant and Colfax considerable service. This was not objectionable, nor was it inexcusable, for the defeat of Grant would, in all human probability, have upset Kilpatrick's little arrangement at Santiago. Yet it is currently reported, and generally believed, and doubtless capable of proof, that Kilpatrick insisted upon receiving $100 for every speech delivered by him during the late campaign, and that he invariably carried his point. This may not be mercenary on the part of Kilpatrick; but to persons who have not been in the yearly receipt of $10,000 in gold from the Government, and who did not receive $100 per diem for advocating the cause of a candidate whose election would probably secure their annual income of $10,000 in gold against all contingencies, it looks very much like avarice. Concerning one portion of the campaign receipts of Kilpatrick, General Butler has declared that every cent of it was earned. This was the $2000 which he received from Butler's opponents for stumping the Fifth Massachusetts district against the erratic hero of Fort Fisher. The result of Kilpatrick's labors in this field was the election of Butler by the overwhelming majority of 6237 votes over two competitors, one of whom was a Republican "gentleman, with the best blood of Massachusetts coursing through his veins." If Kilpatrick had been paid $4000 for denouncing Butler, the vote of the district would probably have been unanimous.

And now we come to the pith and point of our farewell tribute to the memory of the late and lamented Minister to Chili. He is advertised to lecture this evening at the Academy of Music, in this city, for the benefit of the Twenty-first Ward Soldiers' Monument, his subject being "Sherman's March Through Georgia," concerning which he is well qualified to speak. But the avarice of the man is so thoroughly rooted and grounded in his character, that he has insisted upon receiving $200 for delivering this discourse. As the expenses of the association in arranging for the lecture have been very heavy, they very naturally regarded this figure as rather a large one, and submitted that $100 would be a proper amount of compensation. Kilpatrick could not be convinced of the fact, and demanded the full amount of $200, and $200 he will receive. What an inspiration this will prove to the orator of the evening! As he touches up in glowing terms, in high-flying metaphors, and in smoothly-rounded periods, the sufferings and triumphs of the "Boys in Blue," how the greenbacks will glare at him from his well-stuffed wallet! With every tear that he drops upon the dusty stage over his fallen-comrades in arms, a five dollar note will slip into his breeches pocket; with every grand flourish over the triumphal march of their survivors, a double X will steal into the same yawning receptacle!

We sincerely hope that the house will be filled with people, crammed to suffocation, packed from pit to dome. Perhaps such a tribute to the memory of brave and unselfish men who laid down their lives for a pittance, counting the welfare of their native or adopted land as above all reckoning in dollars and cents, as more precious than the life-blood which they poured out without stint or complaining, may put to shame this oratorical jobber who is unfit to be their eulogist, and smite his conscience so keenly that he will be tempted to disgorge the half, if not the whole, of his *hard earnings*.

TO THE POINT.—The New York *World* of this morning contains the following pithy paragraph:—"Fine—This fight between Kilpatrick and Butler. Ben wants to smash the little mushroom missions to South America, and Kil, being interested to the extent of $10,000 per annum, which he earns by prowling about in the purlieus of Washington when he should be in Chili, says nay. Hence the row. There being no known manner in which Ben can convert the proposed saving of $43,000, we are rather with him in the fight."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.
2 4¾

"UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA." Office, S. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets Philadelphia.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company held on the 5th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
Geo. H. Stuart, Philada.,
Geo. W. Childs "
Anthony J. Drexel, "
Jos. Patterson, "
Francis A. Drexel, "
Hon. W. A. Porter, "
Wm. Frew, Pittsburg,
Hon. E. C. Tobey, Boston,
W. Prescott Smith, Balt.,
A. E. Chamberlain, Cin.,
J. E. Yeatman, St. Louis.
Hon. Asa Packer, Philada.,
Thos. W. Evans, "
Wm. V. McKean, "
Sidney J. Solms, "
Wm. C. Houston, "
S. H. Horstman, "
Jas. M. Morrison, N. Y.
Joseph Stuart, "
L. Z. Leiter, Chicago,
C. M. Smith, "
At a meeting of the Board, held the same date, GEORGE H. STUART was elected President, THOMAS W. EVANS Vice-President, and C. F. BETTS Secretary.
1 21tf

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The annual meeting of the Commercial Exchange will be held on TUESDAY, January 26, 1869.
The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11½ o'clock A. M.
The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.
G. R. TISDALL, Secretary.
1 20 9t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
At an Election held on the 12th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank, to serve the ensuing year:—
CHAS. T. YERKES,
ISAAC E. LANDELL,
JOHN SCANLIN,
STEPHEN ROBBINS,
BENJ. C. NAGLEE,
JOS. S. KEEN,
ROBT. M. COLEMAN,
EDWARD MURRAY,
CHAS. H. R. TRISBELS,
EDWARD W. GORGAS,
JOHN MARTIN,
BENJ. H. BROWN,
I. H. WAINWRIGHT.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this morning, CHARLES T. YERKES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and
WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.
1 19 3t

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869.
At the Annual Election held on the 12th instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—
ALEX. G. CATTELL,
JOHN W. TORREY,
HUGH CRAIG,
CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM P. COX,
DAV. VANDERVEER,
ALEX. WHILLDIN,
JOHN F. GROSS,
PHILIP B. MINGLE,
SAMUEL T. CANBY,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
DELL NOBLIT, JR.
And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Hon. A. G. CATTELL was unanimously re-elected President, J. W. TORREY Vice-President and
H. P. SCHETKY Cashier.
1 19 3t

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1869.
At an election held on the 13th day of January, 1869, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this bank:—
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJ. A. FARNHAM,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, JR.,
WM. H. WOODWARD,
C. H. HUTCHINSON,
HENRY P. SLOAN.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
1 15 10t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—
PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, upon the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of *taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1868, payable on and after February, first proximo, to the holders thereof as they stood registered on the books of the Company on the 15th inst.
J. PARKER NORRIS,
Treasurer.
1 20 10t

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY,
Secretary.
1 1 4w

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 21, 1869.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 23, 1869 at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.
E. G. GILES, Secretary.
1 21 10t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
12 30 1m

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CAMDEN, N. J., January 16, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS
Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.
1 19 14t

CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Hotel Company, for the election of Five Managers and the transaction of other business, will be held on SATURDAY, January 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Hotel.
J. SERGEANT PRICE,
Secretary.
1 15 7t

OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA January 11 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes.
CHARLES PLATT,
Secretary.
1 11 12t

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year.
R. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.
1 19 11t

"Ready-Made" or "Made to Order."

The public used to be afraid
To purchase clothing "ready made;"
For "custom goods" outlast, said they,
The "ready-made" garments many a day.

The custom they had, in times of old,
Was to pay hard cash, either silver or gold,
Any exorbitant sort of a price,
For clothes that looked decent and fit them nice.

But when ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Hall so Brown,
The handsomest hall in all the town,
Began to sell clothing ready made,
The public, somehow, stopped being afraid.

For they know they can purchase clothing which
Is honestly made in every stitch;
Finished with care, as each man knows,
Are ROCKHILL & WILSON's ready-made clothes.

But if you prefer, it will give us pleasure,
In making your clothes, to take your measure;
For piece goods, such as the goods we keep,
Were never better, nor ever so cheap.

Of every description and every grade, made to order or ready-made, ROCKHILL & WILSON would have you to know that the best of all places in town to go, for a suit of clothes for your manly frame, as we've often told you, it's still the same. Better hurry along and call and look at the goods of the

GREAT BROWN HALL,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1869 JOHN Q. WILSON'S NOTE, dated December 21, 1868, at ninety days for $373·79, payable at Riggs & Co's, Washington, D. C. Also, WITMER & SLAYMAKER, dated December 1, 1868, ninety days, for $667·91, payable at National Bank, Alexandria, Virginia and endorsed by Wolfe & Co. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate the same, payment having been stopped.
1t4p* WOLFE & CO.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary E. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 thfm3m*

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9¾

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 15p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY!

AND FOR SALE BY
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

MAJOR JONES' SCENES IN GEORGIA! WITH SIXTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY, and
THE SWAMP DOCTOR'S ADVENTURES IN THE SOUTHWEST. WITH FOURTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY and a
THIRD EDITION OF MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT BOOK, "FAIR PLAY," is published and for sale this day by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

MAJOR JONES' SCENES IN GEORGIA. With sixteen Illustrations on tinted paper from original designs by Darley. By author of "Major Jones' Courtship," "Major Jones' Sketches of Travel," etc. One volume, cloth. Price $1·75.

"Major Jones' 'Scenes in Georgia'" contains the whole of "Major Jones' Chronicles in Pineville," embracing stories and sketches of Georgia scenes, incidents, and characters, among which will be found the celebrated stories of the "Coon Hunt in Georgia," "The Widower in a Hornet's Nest," "Being a Sheriff," "Polly Peablossom's Wedding," "An Arkansas Original," "First Piano in Northern Illinois," "How Sally Hooper got Snake-Bit" and other Southern Scenes. The work is embellished with sixteen full page illustrations, on tinted paper, from original designs by Darley.

THE SWAMP DOCTOR'S ADVENTURES IN THE SOUTHWEST. With fourteen Illustrations, on tinted paper, from original designs by Darley. By John S. Robb, author of "Swallowing Oysters Alive," etc. One volume, cloth. Price $1·75.

"The Swamp Doctor's Adventures in the Southwest" contains the whole of the "Louisiana Swamp Doctor," "Streaks of Squatter Life," and "Far Western Scenes," in a series of Forty-two Humorous Southern and Western Sketches descriptive of incidents and character. By "Madison Tensas," M. D., author of "Cupping on the Sternum" and "Solitaire," John S. Robb, of St. Louis, Mo., author of "Swallowing Oysters Alive," etc. The work is embellished with fourteen full-page illustrations, on tinted paper, from original designs by Darley.

FAIR PLAY! By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Third Edition now ready. Everybody is reading and recommending it. One volume, cloth, price, $1·75 or one volume, paper cover, price, $1·50.

FALLEN PRIDE; OR THE MOUNTAIN GIRL'S LOVE. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Fourth Edition now ready. One volume, cloth, price, $1·75, or one volume, paper cover, price, $1·50.

THE WIDOW'S SON. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Fifth Edition now ready. One volume, cloth, price, $1·75, or one volume, paper cover, price, $1·50.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S COMPLETE WORKS.

Fair Play	$1·50	The Lost Heiress	$1·50
Fallen Pride	1·50	The Three Beauties	1·50
The Widow's Son	1·50	Vivia; Secret of Power	1·50
Bride of Llewellyn	1·50	The Two Sisters	1·50
The Fortune Seeker	1·50	The Missing Bride	1·50
Allworth Abbey	1·50	Wife's Victory	1·50
The Bridal Eve	1·50	The Mother-in-Law	1·50
The Fatal Marriage	1·50	Haunted Homestead	1·50
Love's Labor Won	1·50	Lady of the Isle	1·50
Deserted Wife	1·50	Retribution	1·50
The Gipsy's Prophecy	1·50	India; or Pearl River	1·50
Discarded Daughter	1·50	Curse of Clifton	1·50

Above books are each published in paper cover at $1·50 each, or each one is issued in cloth at $1·75 each.

Copies of any of the above books will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.

All books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at Publishers' prices. Call in person, or send for whatever books you want, to [1tip

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
NO. 306 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADA.

No. 2 of
No. 2 of
THE NEW WORLD
THE NEW WORLD
THE NEW WORLD
THE NEW WORLD
THE NEW WORLD
Is for sale at all News Depots.
Is for sale at all News Depots. 1t

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
WILL RESUME BUSINESS
On Monday, January 18,
AT THE STORE
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

Crittenden's
Commercial College,
637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th.
ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.

BOOKKEEPING in all its branches, as practised in the best business houses, for WHOLESALE, Retail, Jobbing, IMPORTING, MANUFACTURING, COMMISSION, Domestic and Foreign Shipping, Company Speculating, Joint-Stock Company, and BANKING Business.

PENMANSHIP—A Rapid, Free and Elegant Style of Business Writing, Unsurpassed.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS—The best Short and Rapid Methods in use.

BUSINESS PRACTICES, Business Forms, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeits, etc.

Students received at any time. Separate instruction.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Circulars furnished on application 1t

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 15 4ptf
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—DESIRABLE House at ROXBOROUGH.
S. WAGNER, JR.,
No. 38 S. THIRD Street.
1 19 6t

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 35 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 Walnut Street, Philada.

INCORPORATED 1794 CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital $500,000

Marine, Fire, and Inland Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS,
January 1, 1869.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON CITY PROPERTY.
$628,550·00

LOAN BONDS.

$301,100	U. S. Government Loans	$324,177·00
150,000	Philadelphia City Loans	149,675·00
161,000	Pennsylvania State Loans	167,640·00
14,000	Cincinnati City Bonds	12,600·00
41,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Loans	33,800·00
40,000	Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy R. R. Co.	35,400·00
37,000	Chesapeake and Del. Canal Co.'s Con. Mort. Loan, 1886	34,040·00
40,000	North Pennsylvania R. R. Company's Bonds, 1881	35,600·00
4,000	N. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s 7 per cent. coupon bonds	4,005·00
20,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s Bonds (1st mortgage)	19,600·00
20,000	Schuylkill Navigation Convertible Mortgage Loan	14,000·00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Company's Loan	13,050·00
10,000	Delaware Railroad Company's Mortgage Loan	8,800·00
30,000	Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds	27,300·00
5,000	Union Canal Company's Loan	600·00

STOCKS.

215 sh.	Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Rail. Com.	14,297·50
239 sh.	Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail. Com.	13,145·00
100 sh.	Philadelphia Bank	15,500·00
63 sh.	Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company	1,575·00
176 sh.	Chesapeake and Del. Canal Co.	7,040·00
59 sh.	Schuylkill Navigation Company (preferred) 1882	1,180·00
58 sh.	Schuylkill Navigation Company (common)	580·00
100 sh.	N. Pennysylvania RR. Com.	3,500·00
40 sh.	Philadelphia and Southern M. S. S. Company	2,200·00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	148,066·93
Notes Receivable	399,373·19
Policies (premiums unsettled)	143,462·35
Debts Due in account (all good)	43,058·51
Interest Due and Unpaid	25,507·91
Real Estate, Office of the Company (Philadelphia)	30,000·00
TOTAL ASSETS	$2,348,323·39

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
Richard D. Wood,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman.
1 19 tuths31tp

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
12 1 tuths 8m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of B. K. JAMISON & CO., and will continue the Banking business, at the N. W. corner of THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, formerly conducted by P. F. Kelly & Co.
B. K. JAMISON,
Surviving partner of the late firm of P. F. Kelly & Co.
WILLIAM M. STEWART,
Late of the firm of Sutton & Stewart, Bankers,
1 20 3trp Indiana, Pa.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT *After Dark* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be withdrawn after the present week. On Monday *Twelfth Night* will be produced.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton, Mr. Whiffin, and troupe will appear this evening in Offenbach's operettas of *La Rose de St. Fleur* and *Lieschen and Fritzchen.* Between the operas a favorite comedietta will be performed.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of talented artists will appear this evening in an interesting variety entertainment.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

DR. J. F. BOYNTON will give the second lecture of his course at Concert Hall this evening. The subject is "The Earth and Moon." Yesterday we erroneously stated that Dr. Boynton's lectures would be delivered at the Academy of Music. A notice of the lecture last evening will be found in our local columns.

CITY ITEMS.

OVERCOATS

Reduced to prices as follows:—

Fine all-wool Beaver to	$14·00
Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver to	$18 00
Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at	$25 00
A great variety of all styles, upwards from	$8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city selling very low.

PANTALOONS, good style, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to $3 00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere reduced to $2 90

Half-way between 5th and 6th streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,

AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE HARRISON BOILER.

A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1869.—JOSEPH HARRISON Jr., Esq.—*Dear Sir*—We most willingly and positively say to you that the fire at our store on the 14th instant did not arise from any explosion or defect in the two steam boilers made by you, now in their places in the basement. We have caused a careful examination to be made of these boilers by our own people since the fire, and they were found entirely intact in all their parts, except some slight breakages on one of them outside the brickwork, caused evidently by falling timbers during the progress of the fire.

The water was at its proper level, the fires had gone out in a natural way, without any disturbance of coals or ashes in the furnaces, and the fire-doors were found just as they had been left by the fireman when they were last attended to, near 11 o'clock on the night of the fire. They are now in the same condition as when first examined, except that the water has been drawn off to prevent freezing. As far as the boilers were concerned, they are now ready for use, just as they were before the fire.

J. E. CALDWELL & Co.

BEDDING, Window Shades, Curtains, and Upholstery Goods. Upholstering of every description done at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NEW BOOKS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published the following books, which are having a large sale—

Major Jones' Scenes in Georgia. With sixteen illustrations on tinted paper, from original designs by Darley. By author of "Major Jones' Courtship," "Major Jones' Sketches of Travel," etc. One volume, cloth. Price $1·75.

The Swamp Doctor's Adventures in the Southwest. With fourteen illustrations on tinted paper, from original designs by Darley. By John S. Robb, author of "Swallowing Oysters Alive," etc. One volume, cloth. Price $1·75.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption.

Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hiskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

FURNITURE mended and varnished, and made look equal to new at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Work done at the house or taken away.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF PARIAN GOODS, SILVER WARE, AND NEW FURNITURE.—Our readers will not forget the sale of elegant Parian Goods, Silver Ware, and Furniture, to be sold to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, by T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer, at Concert Hall. Auction rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street.

HAVE YOUR UPHOLSTERING done at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. He is always ready, prompt, charges moderately, and gives entire satisfaction.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Merchant Tailors
and Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any piano so enchanting.

NO HUMBUG.—Curtains and Shades selling at a great reduction. No pretense, but real, *bona fide* bargains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

☞ BARGAINS IN CLOTHING. ☜
☞ *Bargains in Clothing.* ☜
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☞ *Bargains in Clothing.* ☜

A CARD—*Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of stock; the assortment of both Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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OAK HALL,
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

MCCLARANAN.—On Tuesday, January 19, JAMES MCCLARANAN, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John W. White, No. 1218 Monterey street, on Friday at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery. *

POTTS.—On the 19th instant, ISAAC POTTS, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2018 Sepviva street, on Friday at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SCOTT.—On the 19th instant, PATRICK SCOTT, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 239 N. Broad street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 610

ACENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1868.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums received for the year	$988,827·40
Interest from Investments	117,606 44
Annuities and Rents	12,096 36
	$1,118,530·20

LOSSES AND EXPENSES.

Life Losses, etc., paid	$271,441·82
Travelling Agents and Commissions	115,232 91
Salaries and Medical Examinations	24,702 95
U. S. and State Taxes and Licenses	11,739·22
Return Premiums and Policies cancelled	89,377·30
Printing, Advertising, Stationery, etc.	36,408·84
Surplus Premiums returned to Insured and Dividends	122,964·22
	$671,957·26

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1869.

$188,400	City of Philadelphia Loan 6s	$891,016·32
187,100	U. S. Five-twenty Loan	
100,000	State of Penna. Loan 6s	
32,000	State of N. Jersey Loan 6s	
35,000	St. Louis City Bond 6s	
66 606	City of Philada. Warrants 6s	
25,000	Allegheny County Bonds	
22,000	City of Camden N. J. Loan 6s	
20,000	Reading Railroad Bonds	
20,000	United States Loan of 1881	
20,000	West Jersey Railroad 6s	
20,746	Lehigh Mortgage Loan of 1884	
15 000	St. Louis Water Bonds	
12,000	Penna. R. R. 1st Mortgage 6s	
10,000	St. Louis County Bonds 7s	
10,000	Philada. and Erie R. R. 6s	
32,500	Harrisburg R. R., Northern Central R. R., Wyoming Valley Canal, and other bonds	
	425 shares Pennsylvania R. R.	
	331 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	
	162 shares Seventh Nat. Bank	
	500 shares Northern Central R. R.	
	100 shares Commercial Nat. B'k	
	30 shares Farmers' Nat. Bank of Reading	
	22 shares Consolidation Nat. B'k	
	112 shares Williamsport Water Company	
	33 shares Camden Water Co.	

Mortgages upon Real Estate	$368,010·09
Real Estate and Ground Rents	113,239 73
Loans on Collateral amply secured	112,037 65
Premium Notes secured by Policies	637,032·76
Premiums in hands of Agents secured by bonds	111,741·37
Cash on hand and in Banks	65,712 02
Accrued interest to January 1	26,702 23
	$2,325,492 68

The Trustees have made a RETURN PREMIUM OF FIFTY PER CENT. upon the premiums paid in 1863 on Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1869, to be credited to said Policies, and have ordered the Dividend of January, 1866, to be paid in settlement of premiums as they mature.

TRUSTEES.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN,
GEORGE NUGENT,
HON. JAMES POLLOCK,
J. EDGAR THOMSON,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
PHILIP B. MINGLE,
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
HENRY K. BENNETT,
L. M. WHILLDIN,
GEORGE W. HILL,
JOHN WANAMAKER.

PRESIDENT,
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE NUGENT.

ACTUARY,
JOHN C. SIMS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN S. WILSON.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
J. NEWTON WALKER, M. D.
THOMAS J. YARROW, M. D.

At Office Daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN,
JOHN F. BIRD, M. D. 1 16 8 1 th1u3t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR
INSURANCES ON LIVES
AND
GRANTING ANNUITIES.

Capital, - - $1,000,000

Fifty-sixth Annual Statement.

Publish, in conformity with an act of the Legislature, the following statement of their assets on the 1st December, 1868:—

Real Estate, League Island, Office Building, No. 304 Walnut street, and several well-secured Ground Rents	$333,503·75
Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered Property	670,280 60
Loans, with ample collaterals	918,451·48
Debts due to Company, including advances on Trust Estates	113,153 04
Cash	203,288·43
Stocks and Loans per list below	2,376,591·92
	$4,604,219 22

112 shs.	Commercial National Bank	$2,376,591·92
301 shs.	Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat. Bank	
161 shs.	Phila. Nat. Bank	
45 shs.	State B'k of Camden	
600 shs.	Locust Mt. Iron Co.	
200 shs.	Minehill and Sch'y'l Haven R. R.	
244 shs.	Cleveland and Mahoning R. R.	
32 shs.	Del. Bridge Co., Easton	
300 shs.	Insurance Co. N. A.	
103 shs.	Sch. Nav. Co.	
57 shs.	Penna. R. R. Co.	
50 shs.	N. Penna. R. R. Co.	
60 shs.	Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.	
17,200	Phila. 5 per cent. Loan	
14,500	Phila. 6 per cent. Loan	
111,400	Phila 6 per cent. Gas Loan	
10,000	Schuylkill Nav. Co. 6 per cent. Loan, 1872	
8,000	Pittsb'g 6 per cent. Loan	
393,700	Lehigh Coal and Nav. 6 per ct. Loan, 1884	
20,000	Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co. 6 per ct. conv. Loan	
71,172·68	Chesapeake and Del. Canal 6 per ct. Loan	
3,400	Tennessee 5 per ct. Loan	
12,000	Youghiogheny 6 C. H. Co. 10 per ct. Loan	
600	Schylkill Nav. 7 per ct. Boat Loan	
52,500	U. S. 6 per ct. Loan, 1881	
650	U. S. 5-20 Loan, July, 1865	
8,600	U. S. 5 20 Loan, 1862	
24,900	U. S. 5 20 Loan, Nov. 1865	
100,000	Penna. R. R. 6 per cent. Debenture Bonds	
18,000	Tennessee 5 per ct. Bonds	
12 000	Tennessee 6 per ct. Bonds	
21,650	North Penna. R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds	
8,000	Pittsburg 5 per cent. Comp. Bonds	
26,000	N. J. 6 per cent. Bonds	
30,000	Junction R. R. 6 per ct. Bonds	
5,000	Harrisburg, P., Mt. J. and L. 6 per cent. Bonds	
20,000	Wyoming Valley Canal 6 per cent. Bonds	
5,000	Allegheny Valley 6 per cent. Bonds	
30,000	Penna. 6 per cent. War Loan	
508,600	Penna. 6 per cent. 15-25 Loan	
25,000	McKean and Elk Land Improvement 6 per cent. Bonds	
41,000	Warren and Franklin R R 7 per ct. Bonds	
9,000	Belvidere Delaware R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds	
20,000	Cleveland and Mahoning 7 per cent. Bonds	
3,000	Del. and Raritan and Camden and Amboy 6 per cent. Bonds	
27,000	Lackawana and Bloomsburg R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds	
80,000	U. S. 10-40 Bonds	
20,000	Hamilton Co. (Ohio) 6 per cent. Bonds	
26,000	Sunbury and Erie R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds	
120,000	Western Penna. R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds	
40,000	Penna. Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	
50,000	Union and Logansport 7 per cent. Bonds	
5,000	J. H. Lucas 8 per cent. Bonds	
8,000	Elmira and Williamsp't R. R. 5 per ct. Bonds	
60,000	Little Schuylkill R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds	
40,000	Phila. and Erie R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds	
14,000	Reading R. R 6 per cent. Bonds	
5,000	Tennessee 6 per ct. Bonds	
143,000	Cam. and Amboy 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds	
1,000	Lehigh Valley R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds	
3,100	Northern Liberty R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds	
27,000	Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co. 6 per cent. Gold Bonds	
6,842·25	City Warrants	

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

Office of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance of Lives and Granting Annuities, No. 304 Walnut Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

At an Election of the Stockholders held on MONDAY, the 18th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Charles Dutilh,
Henry J. Williams,
William S. Vaux,
John R. Wucherer,
St. Geo. T. Campbell,
Adolph E. Borie,
Alexander Biddle,
Joshua B. Lippincott,
S. Morris Wain,
Chas. H. Hutchinson,
Lindley Smith,
George A. Wood.
Anthony J. Antelo.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, CHARLES DUTILH was unanimously re-elected President, and WILLIAM B. HILL Actuary.

1 21 thstu3t WM. B. HILL, Actuary.

FLOUR.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, *warranted* superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m rp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 1mrp East of Front street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4384. 1 19 1m

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING for GENTLEMEN only, at No. 236 South EIGHTH Street. 1 19 6t

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Victims of the Hibernia Disaster—Horrible Massacre in New Zealand—Frightful Accident in Brooklyn.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Victims of the Hibernia Disaster.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A vessel arrived here yesterday from Madeira, having left that port on the 14th inst. Nothing had been heard up to that time of the thirty-nine missing passengers and crew of the wrecked steamship Hibernia, who were to have been landed there, and there is now hardly a doubt that the story of these persons having been picked up at all was a pure fabrication.

Frightful Massacre in New Zealand.

LONDON, Jan 21.—Late advices from Auckland, New Zealand, reports that a frightful massacre of the whites by the natives had occurred at Poverty Bay, on that island.

Financial and Commercial

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £90,000 since the last report.

LONDON, Jan. 21—4·30 P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account; U. S. 5-20s, 75½; Erie, 26¼; Illinois Central, 92⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed active at 11¼d. for middling uplands, and 11½d. for middling Orleans. The sales to-day were 18,000 bales.

White California wheat, 11s. 7d.@11s. 8d.

Provisions firmer but unchanged. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 21—4·30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 32s; Linseed Oil, £27 15s; Tallow, 48s. 3d.; Linseed Cakes, £11 5s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 21—Petroleum opened at 58¾@59½f. for standard white.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The Louisiana Contested Election Case.

The Committee on Elections to-day commenced the examination of the Menard and Jones contested election case from Louisiana. Mr. Jones was heard in argument to-day, and to-morrow Mr. Menard, who is a negro, and who claims the seat, will make an argument before the Committee.

Senator-elect John Scott, of Pennsylvania, was on the floor of the Senate to-day.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

Continued from the Eighth Page.

The Tax bill in both cases though necessarily collected from the railroad company was really a tax upon passengers and travel, and the laws imposing it were void; because a violation of the Constitution, which gives to the citizens of the United States a common country, and guarantees to every citizen the right of free travel throughout every part of that country without taxation, interruption, or detention by State laws. These laws of Maryland and New Jersey, although always a gross violation of the general tenor and spirit of the Constitution, were not perhaps in direct violation of any particular provision of it, previous to the adoption of the fourteenth amendment; they were in direct violation of the portion of that amendment which provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States, because the right of free travel was one of these immunities, and a tax on that right was an abridgment of it. For twenty-five years Maryland and New Jersey had filled their treasuries at the expense of the people of the whole country, and as the expense would certainly continue unless Congress intervened, he had introduced this bill, making it a misdemeanor to pay or to levy such a tax, and giving the Supreme Court of the United States appellant jurisdiction in any case which might arise under the law.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Cook explained the facts in the case, and in support of the report of the committee. This report says that on the 16th day of July last after the former report had been considered in the House, it was ordered that the case be recommitted to the Committee of Elections, with instructions to examine into the charges made against Mr. Switzler by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Benjamin), and report thereon to the House, with leave to send for persons and papers.

The charges of Mr. Benjamin were of personal disloyalty, and that he had given aid and comfort to the enemies of the republic during the Rebellion, a file of the newspaper of which the contestant was the editor, was submitted to the committee by the contestant. This newspaper was referred to by Mr. Benjamin in the speech made by him, and the charges made by him were partly based upon articles published in that paper. A large mass of evidence has been taken by the contestant to refute the charges made against him, but to this testimony the committee do not deem it necessary specially to refer, for the reason that in the opinion of the committee no evidence has been adduced which sustains the charge of disloyalty, made against the contestant. The report concludes as follows:—The committee, after careful examination of the case, adhere to the general reasoning and to the conclusions of the former report, and they further report that while there are many things contained in the newspaper of which the contestant was the acknowledged editor which the committee cannot approve, and deem mischievous in their tendency, yet there is no such proof of the disloyalty of the contestant as to exclude him from a seat in this House, under the rule adopted in the Kentucky election cases.

It is due to the contestant to say that he entirely disclaims the authorship of or responsibility for the article published in his newspaper in relation to the death of Colonel Ellsworth, quoted in the speech of Mr. Benjamin, and stated to the Committee that the same was inserted in the paper without his knowledge, and that he never approved it, and no proof has been offered showing his responsibility for the article, beyond the fact that it appeared as an editorial in the newspaper of which he was the editor. The general tenor of the editorials in the same paper containing that article are of a different character. Mr Cook examined the testimony, saying there was none to show that there were threats or intimidation, such as to prevent a legal registration in Calloway county.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—A fire was discovered in the ladies' drawing-room of Barnum's Hotel at 7 o'clock this evening, originating among the curtains. The furniture was damaged to $5000. Origin of the fire is unknown.

General Grant arrived in this city about 11 o'clock this morning to attend a meeting of the Trustees of Peabody Educational Fund. Quite a large crowd assembled at the depot, but there was no formal reception or military display as was expected. He immediately proceeded to the residence of a private citizen. The trustees of the Peabody Fund are in the city and will meet at noon to day.

The Indiana Senatorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—Two ballots were taken in joint convention of the Legislature at noon to day for Senator, each resulting as follows:—Cumback, 67; Hendricks, 63; Frazer, 18. The convention has adjourned until 3 P. M.

Paper Mill Burned.

TROY, Jan. 21.—The paper mill of Mosher, Haight & Co., at Stillwater, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at $10,000; insured for $7000. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

Three Children Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—By a fire in a tenement-house in Brooklyn, early this morning, three children of Frederick Thorn were burned to death. The loss on the building was small.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	163½	West. Union Tel.	36½
N. Y. and E. R.	38½	Cleve. & Toledo R.	103½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95	Toledo & Wabash	61¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92½	Adams Express	60
Chi. and N. W. com.	81½	Wells, Fargo	27½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86½	United States Ex.	48
Chi. and R. I. R.	130	Tennessee 6s, New	63
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	123½	Gold	135¾
Pacific Mail Steam	117½	Market irregular.	

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Slightly Damaged by Water.

Stock to be closed out immediately.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,

No. 321 CHESNUT Street,

1 15 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY MADE

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN ORDER

TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,

AS THEIR

LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
ENTERPRISE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
S. W. Cor FOURTH and WALNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1869.

Annual Statement of this Company on December 31, 1868:—

CAPITAL.

Authorized		$200,000·00
Paid up in cash in full		200,000·00

ASSETS

Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens on Real Estate in the City of Philada.		$346,959 00
Ground Rents in the City of Philada.		10,000·00
Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan		4,000 00
United States Loans (registered)		12,378·50
Enterprise Insurance Company Stock		5,000·00
Real Estate—office building (estimated) and office furniture		70,000·00
Real Estate held by Company on foreclosure of mortgage		6 518·09
Cash in Bank and on hand		10,321·15
Due by Agents and Book Accounts		7,457·06
Revenue and Postage Stamps		112·41
Interest and Rents accrued but not due	$6,248·58	
Interest and Rents due and unpaid	284·50	
		6,533·08
Cost, $463,878·94; Value		$479,288·25

RECEIPTS IN 1868.

Premiums on Fire Risks	$111,678·28
Interest, Rents, etc	28,690·28
Earnings on Cancelled Perpetual Policies	219 00
Policy Survey and Transfer Fees	1,493·75
	$140,081·27

PAYMENTS IN 1868.

Losses by Fire	$19,945·03
Return Premiums and Reinsurance	12,969·46
Taxes—United States, State, and City	7,298·57
Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Salaries, Commissions, Fire Marshal, Legal, Travelling, Office, and Miscellaneous Expenses	17,112 50
	$57,325·56
Dividends of January and July, 1868	14,000·00
	$71,325·56

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
1 19 tuth3t ALEX. W. WISTER, Sec.

FRENCH PEAS.

Small and Tender

FRENCH PEAS.

☞ Particular attention has been given to the importation of these fine goods. Also

MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES.

There are none in the market to compare in quality with ours.

For Sale at the Lowest Prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

Importers of Fine Table Goods,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RR.
MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of these
FIRST-CLASS BONDS
AT
NINETY,
And Accrued Interest from December 1.
The Bonds are in amounts of
$1000,
Either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear interest at
SIX PER CENT.,
Free from all Government and State Taxes.
The Mortgage under which these Bonds are issued is for
FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Upon a property costing over
TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
The gross receipts upon which for the year past are over
FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.
We offer these Bonds as in every respect
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,
And will receive in payment for them United States, State, City, or other Marketable Securities, allowing the full market price.
DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.
WM. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
Corner WALNUT and DOCK Sts.,
12 22 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

WORKS OF ART.

CHURCH'S
NEW "NIAGARA,"
His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the
GREAT FALL,
On Exhibition for a Short Time.
Admission, 25 Cents.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
12 31 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
and Manufacturers of fine Cigars,
No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Leading brands of Havana Cigars, imported by every steamer, at low figures. Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands, as follows:—

"MARIANA RITA"—pure Havana Cigars.
"FRA DIAVOLO"—pure Havana Filler Cigars.
"LOUIS D'OR," } —selected Seed Leaf.
"FLEUR DE LIS," }
Low prices, variety of sizes, and warranted quality 1 19 1m5p

My Heroine—A True Story.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

I knew a little maid—as sweet
As any seven years' old child you'll meet
In mansion grand or village street,
However charming they may be;
She'll never know of this in verse
When I her simple tale rehearse—
A cottage girl, made baby-nurse
Unto another baby.

Till then how constant she at school!
Her tiny hands of work how full!
And never careless, never dull,
As little scholars may be.
Her absence questioned, with cheek red
And gentle lifting of the head,
"Ma'am, I could not be spared," she said;
"I had to mind my baby.

Her baby, oft along the lane
She'd carry it with such sweet pain
On summer holidays—full fain
To let both work and play be.
But, at the school hour told to start,
She'd turn with sad, divided heart
'Twixt scholar's wish and mother's part,
"I cannot leave my baby!"

One day at school came rumors dire—
"Lizzie has fallen in the fire!"
And off in haste I went to inquire,
With anxious fear o'erflowing:
For yester afternoon at prayer
My little Lizzie's face did wear
The look—how comes it, whence or where?—
Of children who are—*going*.

And almost as if bound for flight
To say new prayers in angel's sight,
Poor Lizzie lay—so wan, so white,
So sadly idle seeming:
Her active hands now helpless bound,
Her wild eyes wandering vaguely round,
As up she started at each sound,
Or slept, and moaned in dreaming.

Her mother gave the piteous tale;
How that child's courage did not fail,
Or else poor baby"—She stopped, pale,
And shed tears without number;
Then told how at the fireside warm,
Lizzie, with baby on her arm,
Slipped—threw him from her—safe from harm,
Then fell—Here in her slumber.

Lizzie shrieked, "Take him!" and uptossed
Her poor burnt hands, and seemed half lost,
Until a smile her features crossed
As sweet as angels' may be.
"Yes, ma'am"—she said in feeble tone,
"I'm ill, I know"—she hushed a moan—
"But"—here her look a queen might own—
"But, ma'am, I saved my baby!"

—*Our Young Folks.*

NOBLE CRIMINALS.

The Shirley Family's Contributions to Judicial Literature.

The Shirley family, in the possession of the earldom of Ferrers, and vast estates in Leicestershire and Staffordshire, have made considerable contributions to judicial literature.

The trial of Lawrence Shirley, the fourth earl, for the murder of his steward, Johnson, is one of the ugliest cases in the ugly literature of murder. My own impression is that Lord Ferrers was mad; but though the plea of insanity is often so successful, yet if a nobleman commits a murder, he is a very unlikely kind of criminal to derive any benefit from it. He appears, like so many other criminals, to have worked himself habitually into fits of passion in which he was hardly sane. Passion, oftener than anything else, causes murder, and in many more cases it causes death through some sudden access of disease. In this case Lord Ferrers declared that he bore poor Johnson no malice, and did not know what he was doing. He left large legacies, never paid, to the children of his victim, and also made compensation to other persons whom he had injured in fits of passion. The king refused to commute his sentence, but he had the poor satisfaction of going to Tyburn in his own landau, and being hung by a silken rope. His widow became Duchess of Argyle. He was the great-great uncle of the present lord, and it has been stated that a gibbet has been erected in Chartley Wood for the purpose of hanging him in effigy.

A much more pleasing reminiscence of the family of Ferrers is preserved in Mr. T. B. Potter's "Walks Round Loughborough," and by Sir Bernard Burke, of which we give a resume:—

"The seventh Earl Ferrers inherited some of that eccentricity of his family which in the case of one of his line had led to such sad results. Disliking the splendid seat of Staunton Harold, probably from the painful associations connected with it, he erected mansions on other portions of his large estates. Rakedale Hall was one of these, Ratcliff Hall was another. He had quarrelled with his only son, the amiable and accomplished Lord Tamworth, and the latter had died without any reconciliation having taken place. One morning a woman of plebeian appearance came to the hall, and at first requested, and then, being refused, demanded an audience of his lordship. She was at last ushered into the study, and she led by the hand a little girl of three years old, for whose support, as the grandchild of the Earl, she supplicantly pleaded for some assistance. She looked down on the child, and, relaxing and relenting, said, 'Ay, you have Tamworth's eyes.' This likeness to Lord Tamworth, the little one's innocent prattle, and perhaps some compunctious feelings for his late coldness to his son, made a strong impression on the Earl's heart. He took the child on his knee; his stern heart was softened, and from that moment he formed the resolution of adopting her. During his lifetime she never left him, but became the solace of his declining years. He bestowed great pains on her education, and by his will appointed Mr. Charles Godfrey Mundy, of Burton Hall, her sole guardian, with an allowance of three thousand pounds a year for her maintenance during minority, and bequeathed her the beautiful manors of Rakedale, Ratcliff, etc., with a large amount of personal property.

"Miss Shirley, as she was always called, was removed to Burton Hall; for she had been entirely separated from her mother, who had married an humble innkeeper of Lyston, receiving a small annuity, on condition that she should not have any intercourse with her daughter.

"One day the mother was brought in by one of the domestics as a visitor; the young ladies pursued their drawing, none of them being at all conscious of any relationship between themselves and the rustic stranger. A picture or two had been described, but the woman's eye could not be diverted; she only saw her daughter, and in her overpowering emotion threw herself on her daughter's neck. The scene need not be described further.

"There was a stipulation in the will of the late Earl, that Miss Shirley should spend three months of every year upon the Continent. During a sojourn in Italy she was introduced to the young Duke de Sforza, to whom she was afterwards united.

"The little girl whom I first introduced to the reader in the character of an humble suppliant at the door of Rakedale is now the Duchess de Sforza, wife of one of the most distinguished men in Europe, and owner of Rakedale Hall itself, and the fine estates that surround it. The Duke and Duchess reside on the Duke's ancestral home in Romagna. They rarely visit England.

"Three or four years ago, a stranger and his wife were observed sketching, for several days in succession, the remarkable ancient manor-house of the Shirleys, called Rakedale Old Hall.

"Even the children of the village learned to love the strangers for their gentle manners, and still more, perhaps, for the presents that were bestowed upon them; and there was a universal gloom in the village, when 'the artist and his wife announced that they would not return again.' The morning after their departure a letter was received by the principal farmer, 'conveying grateful thanks to the inhabitants for their kind and hospitable attentions, and enclosing a check for a handsome sum for distribution among the cottagers and their children.' The letter destroyed the incognito. The artist and his wife were the Duke and Duchess de Sforza. In the summer of 1861, an antiquary, rambling in North Leicestershire, was induced to visit this secluded hamlet, a few miles east of Melton Mowbray. He had been attracted to this spot by the fame of the old Hall as a remarkably fine specimen of Jacobean architecture. He was descending the hill that overhangs the village, when groups of well-dressed rustics met his eye. The word 'Welcome,' too, affixed in flowers on an arch that spanned the entrance to the Hall, gave sign of rejoicing. 'What holiday are you celebrating?' said my antiquarian friend to the civil rustic who opened the gate. 'It's the visit of the Duchess,' was the reply; 'and there she comes,' said he, pointing to a carriage descending the hill.

"A loud shout proceeded from the rustics, and the two bells of the little chapel adjoining the Hall at once began to jingle the best peal the dual could produce. The carriage entered the Hall gates, and a lady of middle age was handed out by a soldier like young man who accompanied her. With bare heads the farmers and laborers made their best bows to the Duchess and her son."

The last judicial appearance made by any of the Shirley family was that famous breach of promise of marriage case brought by Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith against Washington, Earl Ferrers. There was a great deal of mystery about this case; and although the plaintiff's case entirely broke down, and the Solicitor-General (Sir Fitzroy Kelly) elected to be nonsuited, yet many facts were left unexplained. The plaintiff afterwards published a pamphlet on the subject, which, in the eyes of her friends, would make considerable excuses for her conduct. On the very night before the trial came on she was pressed by the Solicitor-General and her other counsel in the strongest way, and she was told that if she had any sort of reservation or deception on her mind it would certainly be detected, and she would at once lose her cause; and she was told that the abandonment of proceedings would be infinitely less painful than the consequent degradation. Still she persevered, and her friends supported her with their full credence. There is no doubt that she and Lord Ferrers had known each other when boy and girl in the same village. After they had been separated for years, Lord Ferrers received an anonymous letter, advising him to go to a ball at Tamworth:—"There will, to my knowledge, be a young lady at the ball whom I wish you to see and dance with. She is very beautiful, has dark hair and eyes—in short, she is haughty and graceful as a Spaniard, tall and majestic as a Circassian, beautiful as an Italian; I can say no more."

Four letters in this strain were produced in court. Sir Frederick Thesiger, in the course of one of his most adroit and successful cross-examinations, showed through the young lady's mother that these letters must have been written by her daughter, the plaintiff. On this point it was that her case broke down. It was also suggested by Sir Frederick that the love-letters purporting to be Lord Ferrers', but which by no possibility could be his, were forged by the plaintiff. In her pamphlet Miss Smith acknowledged that these four silly romantic letters were written by her, with a view of bringing about a renewal of old acquaintance, but she altogether denies that her confession of this fact involves the rejection of her case. It is a fact worth mentioning, that her leading counsel, the Solicitor-General, was absent almost entirely during the progress of the cause. Miss Smith declares that if the individual whom she repeatedly met—and there was some confirmatory evidence of this statement—was not Lord Ferrers, there was some one who was like him, and who assumed his name. It is, of course, possible that some personation of this kind might have been effected. It was made clearer than sunlight that Lord Ferrers had run the chance of being made the victim of a conspiracy. Possibly she may have been made the dupe of some designing person acquainted with the previous circumstances and her romantic disposition. Perhaps, also, at an age when the judgment is unripe, and the temperament less governed, she may have been influenced by passion and ambition, and that abnormal cunning which under such circumstances is often developed in the young. Let us hope that in either case the errors of youth were atoned for by a useful and well-balanced life. At any rate, this remarkable trial forms a curious chapter in family history, and the vicissitudes of the cause give us some singular illustrations of Luck.—*London Society.*

INTERESTING MANUSCRIPTS.

A correspondent writes to the New York *Evening Post* as follows:—

In one of the old mansions of rural Chelsea, which tradition says was the home of Sir Thomas More, the warm friend of Erasmus, and author of the political romance of Utopia, there dwelt in 1624 Sir John Danvers, a prominent member of the Virginia Company, who had married the gentle and comely widow Herbert, already the mother of ten children, of whom were George, the holy poet, and Edward, the philosophical Deist.

Soon afterwards King James began to scheme for the dissolution of the Virginia Company, which was odious, because its prominent members believed in freedom of debate, and in the submission of a minority to the will of a majority expressed through the ballot-box. One of its secretaries, Edward Collingwood, hurried from London, and told Danvers that three merchants of that city had visited him and endeavored to obtain papers and information which might be used against the corporation, and as the King might send officers to seize the records, he suggested that exact copies be immediately obtained.

A man of loose life, but a fair and ready writer, a clerk of Collingwood, was secured by Danvers to aid in this work, and was locked up in the chamber where he wrote, so that he might not be tempted to divulge the secret.

After the transactions were copied on folio paper, to prevent interpolation, each page carefully compared with the originals by Collingwood and then subscribed "Com. Collingwood," Danvers took them to the president of the company, who was Shakespeare's friend, Henry Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton. The Earl was highly gratified in the possession of a duplicate copy of the company's transactions, and expressed it by throwing his arms around the neck of Sir John, and then turning to his brother, said:—"Let them be kept at my house at Litchfield; they are the evidences of my honor, and I value them more than the evidences of my lands."

During the same year Southampton died; and Thomas, his son, was heir and successor to the title, and became Lord High Treasurer of England and lived until 1667. Shortly after his death William Byrd of Virginia, the father of Hon. William Byrd of Westover, purchased the manuscript records from the executors of the earl for sixty guineas.

Rev. William Stith, who became President of the William and Mary College, while living at Varina, on James river, the old settlement of Sir Thomas Dale, better known since the civil war as Dutch Gap, obtained these records from the Byrd library at Westover; and most of the material of his History of Virginia, completed in 1746, was drawn therefrom.

Stith's brother-in-law, Peyton Randolph, became the first President of the Continental Congress, and while visiting a friend at his seat near Philadelphia, in October, 1775, suddenly died. When his library was sold it was purchased by Thomas Jefferson, and among the books were the manuscript records of the London Company, that had been used by Stith in the preparation of his history of Virginia.

The United States having purchased the books of President Jefferson, these manuscripts are now preserved in the library of Congress. They are bound in two volumes, and contain the company's transactions from April 28, 1619, until June 7, 1624. The first volume contains 354 pages, and concludes with this statement:—

"Memoranda that wee, Edward Waterhouse and Edward Collingwood, secretaries for the companies for Virginia and the Sumer Islands, have examined and compared the Booke going before, embracing one hundred seventy-seven leaves from Page 1 to Page 354, with the originall Booke of Courts itself. And doe finde this Booke to be a true and perfect copie of the said originall Courte Booke, saving that there is wanting in the copie, of Court on the 20th May, 1620, and the beginning of the Quarter Court held 22d; but as farre as is here entered this copie doth truly agree with the originall itself.

"And to every page I, Edward Collingwood, have sett my hand, and both of us do hereby testifie as above that it is a true copie.

"January 28, 1623 (1624).

"EDWARD WATERHOUSE, Secret.
"EDWARD COLLINGWOOD, Secret."

The second volume contains three hundred and eighty-seven pages, and is concluded with the following note:—

"Memorand. That Mr. Edward Collingwood, secretary of the company for Virginia, and Thomas Collett, of the Middle Temple, gentlemen, have perused, compared and examined this present book, beginning att page 1, att a Preparative Court held for Virginia the 20th of May, 1622, and ending at this present page 387 at a Preparative Court held the 7th of June, 1624. And we doe finde that this coppie doth perfectlie agree with the originall books of the Court belonging to the company in all things, save that in page 371, the graunt of 800 acres to Mr. Maurice Berkley is not entered, and save that in page 350, we wanted the Lord's letter to Mr. Deputy Ferrar, so that we could not compare itt, in which respect I, Edward Collingwood, have not sett my hand to those three pages, but to all the rest I have sett my hand severally to each in confirmation, that they agree truly with the originalls. And in witness and confirmation that this booke is a true coppy of the Virginia Courts, wee have hereunder jointly sett our hands the 19th day of June, 1624.

"THOMAS COLLETT.
"EDWARD COLLINGWOOD."

Judgment against the Virginia Company had been pronounced only three days before the last note was written by that Lord Chief Justice Ley called by John Milton the "old man eloquent," in a sonnet to the Judge's daughter, "honour'd Margaret."

The Earl of Strafford, writing on June 17th to a kinsman, rejoiced in the downfall of the great democratic corporation, the "nursery of a seditious Parliament." His words were as follows:—

"Yesterday Virginia patent was overthrown at the King's Bench, so an end of that plantation's savings. Methinks I imagine the Quaternity before this have had a meeting of comfort and consolation, stirring up each other to bear it courageously, and Sir Edwin Sandys in the midst of them, sadly sighing forth, Oh! the burden of Virginia."

By order of the King the original records were delivered to the privy council, and were either destroyed or lost during the trouble of the Cromwellian era, or burned up in the great fire of London, which consumed so many important documents, and therefore these exact transcripts, now nearly two hundred and fifty years old, are doubly valuable. E D. N.

THE "ALMANACH DE GOTHA."

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There are few among the signs of the new year of which we welcome the appearance on our library table with more of calm satisfaction than our old friend, at once polite and instructive, the *Almanach de Gotha*. There is in its pages a combination of gentility with useful knowledge such as we meet with in the converse of a well-informed foreign nobleman of irreproachable pedigree. If the Peerage is justly denominated the British snob's Bible, the *Almanach de Gotha* may pass as the manual of devotion for the continental variety of the same species. It lies before us now, in its clean and sober covering, saluting the year 1869 with its accustomed "Avis aux amateurs et protecteurs de l'Almanach de Gotha;" printed with the utmost economy of space, yet swollen, as its editors inform us, from less than 300 pages in 1816 to nearly 1100 by constantly increasing press of matter. Its frontispiece greets us with the lovely "sympathetic" face of Marie, Grande Duchesse de Russie, the same who interested us all in this country five years ago by the charm of her childish figure and the singularity of her name, as the Princess Dagmar, sister of our Princess of Wales, we little guessing then that the light of those gentle eyes was to beam in gracious sovereignty on millions of ugly Muscovites, Calmucks, and Finns. The subdivisions follow in regular order, almanac, genealogical tables, and "Annuaire Diplomatique;" but it is an ominous sign of the times that this last section has by degrees usurped on the rest until it forms by far the larger part of the contents, showing how statistics, and commercial returns, and details of the public service, have encroached in the popular mind on the province of royal and aristocratic life.

It is amusing to observe the dexterity with which the compilers of this universal favorite have adapted it from time to time to the changing exigencies of its readers. It professes to have attained its hundred and sixth year. But the earliest volume which we happen to have seen is that for 1788: just before the landmarks of the old world began to be obliterated by the revolutionary deluge. Its moderate bulk was then swelled by sentimental anecdotes, travellers' stories, facts in natural history, and the like; the pages of its diary are diversified with neat little steel engravings, in the manner of Chodowicski, representing scenes in the popular novel "Caroline von Litchfield." Eighty pages contain the account of about three hundred "princely families;" that is, sovereign or quasi-sovereign, for the Holy Roman Empire as yet subsisted in all its grotesquer variety, and its high feudatories, counts and barons, bishops, abbots, and two or three abbesses, figure by the side of emperors and kings. The statistical part is compiled according to the best available knowledge of the time. Europe had then about 160,000,000 of inhabitants; our almanac for 1860 gives it 290,000,000. In military force Prussia ranked already next to Russia and Austria, having the extraordinary relative number of 200,000 soldiers with only 6,000,000 of people. A table of the population of the principal European cities in 1788 shows that almost all of them, in the busy and commercial parts, have doubled and trebled in numbers since that time; a few in the South have remained nearly stationary; two only—Amsterdam and Venice—whose glory is in the past, have actually diminished.

The almanac for 1869 enumerates the names and pedigrees of thirty-eight European sovereigns only, the list becoming almost every year "beautifully less," and containing even now one, that of the Queen of Spain, which is retained rather in a courtly spirit than in that of hard reality. Short as it is, the catalogue still comprehends a variety extending from the gigantic to the infinitely small, from the Czar of Russia, with his fifty councillors of state and army of fifty divisions, down to Lichtenstein, and Reuss-Schleiz and Reuss-Greiz, and Monaco, with his aides-de-camp and one "dame du palais." The monarchs of this generation do not seem to be a very long lived race. Only nine are above sixty years old; only five have reigned thirty years.

The princely "non-sovereign" families—in early volumes ranked with sovereign—now form a class apart. The dignity of prince, entitling its owner to the privilege of a red hat and a paragraph in the *Almanach de Gotha*, is now rather an anomalous compound of times past and present. The Prince—Furst, "foremost"—was once, as we have seen, a sovereign in his own dominions, saving only his feudal allegiance to the paramount power, the empire. But after the empire had been quietly dissolved, sixty years ago, the right to confer the princely title was usurped, with the consent of the German Confederation, by sovereigns who themselves had previously been feudatories only. The list, therefore, as it at present stands, exhibits a very miscellaneous assemblage, from Italian and German families which once commanded States and armies, and whose origin is lost in the night of early time—Croy, Rohan, Furstenberg, Colonna, Orsini—down to the latest products of the revolutionary wars—Murat, Blucher, Ruffo. It comprises some French, Dutch, Hungarian, and Polish families also. But those aristocracies which never had connection with Germany—those of the northern countries, Spain, England and the grand old nobility of Venice—furnish no contigent to the well-born regiment of the *Almanach de Gotha*. Some forty princely families are classed apart as ci-devant sovereign, those of princes "mediatized" after the fall of the German empire, to which the title of Serene Highness—*Durchlaught*, more properly "transparency"—was graciously vouchsafed by the authority of the German Diet in 1825.

The list of Counts with the title "Erlaucht" (Illustrious) follows that of Princes; and then follows the really valuable portion of our courtly almanac, the "Annuaire Diplomatique," comprising not only an abridged court calendar of every State, with the names of all its principal officers, but also a mass of statistical information respecting them. It is a singular testimony to the cosmopolite tendencies of the age that our almanac for this year comprehends not only all the American republics, small and great, and the black commonwealths of Hayti and Liberia, but also the empires of Persia, China, and Japan, with the last accounts of the pending controversies between the Micado and the Taicoun, and the hundred and ninety-six "prince-vassals" with their incomes of $213,000,000, and their military forces, and the national imports and exports, computed with a wonderful assumption of accuracy. Omniscience is, perhaps, the foible of the *Almanach de Gotha*, as it was said to be of the great Cambridge luminary, Dr. Whewell. But it is fair to add that its compilers have at all events habitually shown singular industry in compiling their names and figures from the very latest authorities, wherever trustworthy authorities can really be found.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
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N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 23.
KANGAROO, Tuesday, January 26.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

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Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$5
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Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

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FINANCIAL.

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UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

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AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in full on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover al interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,386,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

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A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

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NEW YORK.
Jan. 1, 1869. 1 2 thstu

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128 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

Agricultural Labor in England.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FIELD WORK.

A board of commissioners were lately appointed by the English Government to inquire into and report upon the facts connected with the employment of women and children in field labor in that kingdom. Their report has been presented, and from it we gather the following facts.

Speaking of Northumberland, the report says:—

"Women are extensively employed throughout the whole year, and their labor is considered essential for the cultivation of the land. The work of two women is usually required for every seventy-five acres of the light land, and a larger proportion for that which is heavier, or farmed on the four-course instead of the five-course system. Their labor consists in the various operations of cleaning the land, picking stones, weeding, etc.; turnip hoeing, hay-making and harvest work, rooting and shawing (that is, cleaning) turnips; barn work, with the threshing and winnowing machines, filling dung-carts, turning dung-heaps, spreading dung, and sowing artificial manure; turnip-cutting in the winter for sheep, etc., and occasionally driving carts or harrowing; in some instances forking (pitching) and loading hay or corn, though when such is the case two women are put to the work of one man. The Northumbrian women who do these kinds of labor are physically a splendid race: their strength is such that they can vie with the men in carrying sacks of corn, and there seems to be no work in the fields which affects them injuriously, however hard it may appear. The universal opinion and feeling is that it conduces to health.

"The dress of these north-country women is admirable adapted for their work; being made to fit easily it does not encumber them, and being of strong materials it defies all weathers. Generally it consists of a pair of stout boots, a very short thick woollen petticoat, warm stockings, a jacket, &c.; over all a washing pinafore with sleeves (called a slip), which preserves their dress from the dirt. Their faces are protected by a shade or 'ugly' of divers colors.

"Children seldom, if ever, go to work in the Glendale Union before eleven or twelve years of age, and then merely for summer work. Their employment is hoeing potatoes and corn, turnip-hoeing (two being put to the work of one woman), haymaking, assisting at harvest by making bands, etc., weeding and picking up stones, getting up potatoes, and making straw ropes for thatching. Both boys and girls begin work at the same age, their strength at that time being about equal. Horses are never entrusted to the care of boys before the age of fourteen; consequently, until that time, it is only summer work for which they are required, so that they are able to continue their school attendance during the winter. As the farms are generally provided with cottages for their cultivators, women and children employed upon them have no great distance to go to work, although in exceptional cases, where the work lies at the extreme boundary of a large farm, their walk may be somewhat extended. The hours of labor for women and children are nine and a half hours in summer, viz., from six to six, with two hours and a half for meals—that is, two hours for dinner and a short break at 9 and at 4. In winter the hours are regulated by the light."

Of Gloucestershire the report speaks as follows:—

"The physical, social, and educational condition of the laboring class appeared to be low. Many cottages in the parishes of Newent, Linton, and Taynton are simply unfit for human habitation. There are large areas nearly destitute of schools, or only provided with inefficient ones; and in the wild tract of country round Mayhill there resides a population, probably upwards of 1000 in number, wild and almost savage in their habits, who seem to lie entirely out of the pale of civilization."

Mr. Frazer, one of the commissioners, finds that children under ten years of age are largely employed in irregular field labor; that this labor, irregular though it be, is made an excuse for entire absence from school; that the parents seem to have no idea of utilizing scraps of time for educational purposes; and that their apathy, as well as their poverty, stands in the way of the success of the teacher.

The Manufacture of Ultra-Marine.

Until the commencement of the present century all of the ultra-marine of commerce was prepared from a mineral called *lapis lazuli*. This stone is found in China, Taibet, Tartary, and sparingly in the United States, and the preparation of the blue color from it is attended with much trouble and expense. If the world had been dependent upon this source, there never could have been more than four or five pounds per annum produced. Hence the discovery of an artificial method of manufacture was one of the most important contributions made to the arts this century. Instead of four pounds yearly production, we now have at least twenty million pounds per annum, and as its applications are daily extending, the production increases in proportion.

It could never have entered into the imagination of any man that the blue color which Raphael and Guido used with so much effect in their paintings, and which cost several times its weight in gold, would in the nineteenth century be made by the ton, and sold so cheaply that every household could use it for the ordinary purposes of the laundry. It may be of interest to give a sketch of this important industry. The German chemist Christian Gmelin, of Tübingen, was the first to prepare a small quantity of ultra-marine artificially, in 1822. About the same time a French chemist, Guimet, was occupied with similar studies, and to him is ascribed the credit of the invention in France.

The first manufactory on any considerable scale was established in 1834. A single sentence in "Dumas' Applied Chemistry," edition of 1828, is said to have inspired one of the principal founders of the industry to undertake the work. Dumas says:—"There is no doubt that we shall hereafter be able to prepare ultra-marine from alumina and sulphide of sodium." This sentence attracted the attention of a Nuremburg chemist, and he immediately set to work to find a process for the cheap manufacture of ultra-marine. He did not live to see the task accomplished, but his successor pushed it forward to completion.

Since that year, one establishment after another has been started in Germany and France, so that at the last Paris Exhibition a single manufactory was able to send at least a ton of the most beautiful ultra-marine to be placed on exhibition. There are single establishments that produce two or three million pounds per annum, and this article of commerce is now employed in the manufacture of paper, in the whitening of sugar, as a bluing in the laundry, to correct the yellow color in a large class of articles, in the manufacture of colors, and for many purposes that would have been inconceivable a few years ago.

The *lapis lazuli* of the ancients is now chiefly employed in the manufacture of mosaics, and is no longer ground up as a color; and what was called ultra-marine, because it came from beyond the seas, is now a home-made article, brought to our doors and rendered available to any one who may wish to use it. It is not surprising that Liebig should pronounce this the crowning discovery in the artificial preparation of minerals. Ultra-marine is essentially a mixture of silica, sulphur, alumina, sulphuric acid, iron and soda, and the proper proportions to take for its preparation vary according to the manipulation in different manufactories. The best brands come from France and Germany.

Counterfeit Curiosities.

At the last meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, Mr. Colburn read the following paper in regard to the counterfeit pine-tree money that made its appearance in 1856:—

"In the summer of 1856 I was waited upon by a person from New York city, who desired to see my collection of coins and medals. When shown my pine-tree money he made inquiry as to the varieties. I showed him Felt's work on the Massachusetts currency, which he was very desirous to obtain. He asked me if I had ever seen the 'Good Samaritan' piece, and the silver penny, as figured in Folke's Coins. I informed him that I did not believe that any such coins were struck. He afterwards obtained a copy of Mr. Felt's book. Shortly after a notice appeared in the Boston *Journal* saying that a hoard of 'pine-tree money' had been found in Chelsea. After much inquiry I was convinced that no coins had been found there, and that the item had been got up for a special purpose. Within a week or two after the appearance of the notice a collector in this city purchased a set of the coins, including the penny, the Good Samaritan piece, and the ('N. E.') shilling and '(VI.)'; the last two pieces were *fac similes* from the plate in 'Felt's Currency'—even to the lines across the sides of the pieces, which do not exist except in the fancy of the artist. I wrote to the person who fabricated the dies, saying I should like to procure a set of the pine-tree money lately found in Chelsea. Shortly after he replied, and furnished me with a set of five pieces, on certain terms specified in his letters, which are still in my possession. A well-known collector in the city of New York soon after exposed the fraud, and the individual who issued the bogus piece at once denied having ever had anything to do in relation to the matter. Occasionally specimens of them are found in collections, and are difficult to be detected. I think they are all of silver, and exceedingly well executed."

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

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C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
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PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 4, 1869.

On the petition of CHARLES WILHELM and ANNA CATHARINE WILHELM, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted them on the 3d day of April 1855, for an improvement in PROTECTOR FOR LAMP SHADES.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 22d day of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

1 7 th 3t ELISHA FOOTE,
Commissioner of Patents.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

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Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30§

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

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NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [3 28 w

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., 1·50, and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3·30 and 5·50 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·20 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 2, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY. (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·30 A. M.
Erie Express	11·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

FINE ART EXHIBITION AND SALE.—CARD.—The splendid collection of Paintings from M. Knoedler, successor to Goupil & Co., will be on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts on Wednesday, 20th inst. The sale will take place on the evenings on February 1 and 2. 1 16

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
On Friday Afternoon.
January 22, at 4 o'clock. 1t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Peremptory sale at the southeast corner of Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets.

CART, THREE HEAVY TRUCKS, WHEELS, SPOKES, FELLOES, ETC.,
On Friday Afternoon.

Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, southeast corner of Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets, a quantity of goods suitable for wheelwrights and others. 1 19 3t

Sale No. 409 S. Eighth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 409 S. Eighth street, by catalogue, the entire superior furniture, including handsome walnut and brocatelle parlor furniture, large centre table, elegant walnut chamber suit, large wardrobe, very fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors handsomely framed; handsome medallion velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; glassware, kitchen utensils, etc.

The cabinet furniture was made to order by Allen.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 1 21 6t

Sale No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street.
ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME MIRRORS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, RICH BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE GLASSWARE AND CHINA, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.

February 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including very elegant walnut and maroon plush drawing-room suit, centre table, handsome walnut chamber furniture, 2 handsome walnut sideboards, superior library furniture, bookcase, elegant rosewood piano by Raum; very fine French plate mirrors, handsomely framed; French mantel clocks, Rogers' Group, fire-proof silver chest, hair mattresses, richly cut glassware, fine white French china, plated ware, rich Brussels carpets, cottage suit, kitchen utensils, etc.

ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.

Also, several fine subjects by William Thayer, Verboeckhoven, Bonfield, Dyke, and others; fine engravings, etc.

The cabinet furniture was made to order and is in elegant condition.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 1 21 10t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising, viz.:—Elegant antique parlor suits of walnut furniture, in plush, terry, and reps; library suits; oak dining-room suit; elegant consol table and mirror; walnut chamber suits; French plate mantel mirrors; walnut secretaries and bookcases; wardrobes; extension dining tables; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; marble-top tables; hair mattresses; feather beds; lace window curtains; Spanish and rocking chairs; lounges; china and glassware, etc.

SILVER-PLATED WARE, Etc.—Also, an assortment of elegant silver-plated ware and table cutlery.

FINE FRENCH FURS.—Also an invoice of fine fancy Furs from a retail store, including lady's opera hat, trimmed with Russian sable; royal ermine sets; fine mink sable, Astrachan, Siberian squirrel, and fitch sets.

Also, several sleigh robes.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—Also, 20 cases of champagne wine. 1t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

NOTICE.

Regular Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, etc., will be held every WEDNESDAY through January.

Consignments of Stock Goods, etc., solicited.

Sales cashed within five days.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 29

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

50 cases Infantry overcoats, perfect.
to bales grey-mixed army shirts. 1 9

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. 1 21

Large sale of Liquors, Wednesday, 27th inst.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LUMBER.

1869. SPRUCE JOIST. 1869.
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth§

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 16

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"WORLD-MAKING."

A Lecture by Dr. J. F. Boynton.

Dr. J. F. Boynton delivered the first lecture of his course at Concert Hall, last evening, to a large audience. Commencing with the beginning of things, the title of the discourse was "World Making," and the lecturer, after an argument as to the evidences of design by the Creator, gave several beautiful illustrations of the laws which govern the universe, showing that the system of arithmetical progression which governs the arrangement of the leaves in all the different orders of plants that do exist or have existed on the earth, is identical with that which regulates the motions of the planets on their axes and in their travel around the sun.

Dr. Boynton then, by means of the compound gyroscope, gave a very interesting exposition of the laws of gravitation, and centripetal and centrifugal forces. The nebular theory of the formation of the solar system was then explained. Dr. Boynton stated that the sun, earth, and planets once existed only as elementary gases, "without form, and void;" that these gases were combined, and made to revolve about a common centre, until immense flakes of igneous matter became detached, and obtaining an independent motion of their own, were formed into a ball of fire such as the sun now is, which, cooling on the crust, presented a solid surface, and became a world.

The lecturer displayed a series of beautiful stereoscopic views which illustrated this process of world-making more clearly than any words could do, and he showed how there are still, far in the realms of space, nebulous masses which astronomers with good reason suppose to be not merely new solar systems, but new universes, in process of formation, so that we can stand upon this planet, which is but a pin's point in the great system of creation, and see for ourselves the exact process by which, "in the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth."

This sublime subject Dr. Boynton treated in such a manner as secured the undivided attention of his audience, and those who listened to "the fairy tale of science" told last evening will scarcely refrain from hearing the entire course.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Commissioners.

The commissioners for the erection of the new buildings for the city, Messrs. Adamson, Billington, Davis, Day, Dickinson, Fox, Gillingham, Graff, Harper, Hilles, Kneass, Lovegrove, McCarthy, Marcer, Miller, Misker, Orne, Page, Pugh, Robbins, Spering, Walter, James S. Watson, James V. Watson, and W. S. Stokley, President, met in Select Council Chamber at 11 o'clock, President Stokley in the chair.

A certified copy of the supplementary ordinance passed in Councils last week was read.

Mr. Harper reported the following:—

The committee appointed for the purpose of reporting to the Board the committees deemed necessary for the proper working of the Commission, together with the duties of said committees, beg leave to submit for your consideration the following:—

First. A Committee of Finance, whose duty it shall be to submit estimates of the amount of appropriations required from time to time, and to have charge generally of all matters relating to finance.

Second. A Committee on Architectural Plans, whose duty it shall be to advertise for, examine, and submit for consideration of the Commission all plans or designs belonging to or in any way connected with the erection of the public buildings.

Third. A Committee on Contracts, whose duty it shall be to advertise for and receive proposals for the work of erecting the public buildings or such portions thereof as may be directed by the Commission, and shall report a full schedule in detail of bids received, with their recommendation as to who the contract shall be awarded to. They shall also have the proper contracts prepared and executed when so directed by the Commission, and report thereon at the next stated meeting of the Board.

Fourth. A Committee on Buildings. The duty of this committee shall extend to a general supervision of the work as it progresses, to the use of proper materials, the character of the work done, the elaboration of the plans and designs as adopted to the fulfilment of the letter and spirit of the contracts as agreed upon in the specifications.

Fifth. A Committee on Law, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all matters of law or legislation.

Sixth. An Auditing Committee, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and accounts, and report upon their correctness. Each committee shall consist of five members, and the President of the commission shall be ex officio member of all committees. They will hold stated meetings, and keep a record of their proceedings.

Mr. Spering inquired how long the committees were to be continued?

Mr. Harper answered, during the entire term of the Commission, five years.

Mr. Spering thought that they should be appointed annually, for it was not to be expected that the Commission would continue the same for five years; deaths, resignations, etc., might occur.

Mr. Harper was not in favor of changing the committees each year. He said that the information a committee would gain in the first year would materially assist them in their deliberations during the succeeding five years.

Mr. Spering moved that the committees be appointed annually.

Mr. James V. Watson was of the opinion that the commission should have the power of changing the committee if it was thought desirable.

Mr. Walter favored the appointment of permanent committees, and concurred with Mr. Harper in his views.

Colonel Page spoke in favor of permanent committees. He claimed that the difficulties which would spring from the annual change of the committees would be worse than any difficulty which might arise if the committees were permanently appointed. The information gained in one year by a member of any one of the committees would materially assist him in the business of the committee for the ensuing year. He hoped the motion of Mr. Spering would not prevail.

A vote was then taken on the motion to appoint the committees annually, and it was lost. The report was agreed to.

Colonel Page moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Committee on City Property for the purpose of seeing whether any satisfactory arrangement can be made in regard to the occupancy of the rooms recently vacated by the Board of Surveys. Passed.

The Chair named Messers. Page, Harper, and Robbins the Committee on Conference.

Mr. Walker reported that the committee appointed to obtain information from the several departments as to the extent of room required in the new buildings, were not in condition to fully report, as a response had not been made from all the departments.

A discussion then ensued in reference to the space required in the new buildings for the various city and county officers.

The report of progress of the committee was accepted.

Colonel Page said that it was now necessary for the President to proceed to appoint the committees, and as it is an important matter, he ought to have all the time possible for the purpose.

Mr. Stokley answered that in a week he could as well name the committee as in a month. It was a delicate business for him, and he would prefer meeting the members of the commission to consult with them before publicly announcing the committees.

On motion, the Commission adjourned until Tuesday next at 4 o'clock.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Cruelty to Animals—Grocery Store Entered—Show-Case Robbed—Suspicion of Robbery—Saved from Drowning—Larceny of Shirts—Stole a Coal Scuttle—Dwellings Robbed—Stealing Shoes—Assault and Battery—Robbery.

—Jacob Moniz for cruelly beating a lame horse at Second and Market streets, was also fined by Alderman Hurley.

—Last night Kohl's grocery store, No. 116 North Delaware avenue, was entered by thieves, and the drawers on the premises thoroughly ransacked. Mr. Kohl cannot say whether anything was stolen. An entrance had been effected by prying open a window shutter.

—Last night the show-case in front of a store on Second street, below Race, was broken open and robbed of four pairs of shoes.

—William Opdyke, James Carroll, and John Claphausel were arrested yesterday by Officer Dekler, of the Eighth district, on suspicion of having robbed the residence of J. R. Buddy, No. 1029 Buttenwood street. The accused have been held for a further hearing by Alderman Massey.

—John Weish, a resident of Beverly, N. J., was saved from a watery grave last night by Officer Westcott, who caught him as he was in the act of walking overboard at Chesnut street wharf.

—Last night an individual walked into a store on South street, above Eighteenth, and helped himself to $20 worth of shirts. The occupant of the place is a deaf lady, and she did not discover the loss for some time after the theft was committed. The individual managed to escape with his booty.

—Michael Guffin has been committed by Alderman Swift for the larceny of a coal-scuttle from the store of J. W. Walters, No. 1223 Market street. He was noticed picking up the property and walking off, and was followed and arrested at Sixteenth and Locust streets, with the scuttle in his possession.

—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning the back window-shutter of Mr. McColgan's residence, in Carpenter street, above Eighteenth, was pried open, and an entrance effected. The thieves carried off two water-proof coats. They made their escape. About the same time the window-shutter of a dwelling only a few doors above the residence of Mr. McColgan was pried open, and an entrance effected. Here a bundle was secured and carried off. A policeman noticed the man leaving the premises, and followed, but the thief managed to get away.

—George Williams was arrested yesterday for the larceny of shoes from the store of Schultz & Else, Church alley. A porter noticed Williams carrying away the property and followed him to Second and Dock streets, where a patrolman was notified and Williams arrested. He had the property in his possession. He had a hearing before Alderman Hurley and was committed. Williams, it is believed, belongs to a gang of individuals who have been committing the many depredations in that neighborhood.

—Samuel Alexander, for assaulting an aged gentleman at Twenty second and Callowhill streets, has been held to answer by Alderman Pancoast. It is alleged that Alexander used a bar of iron to beat and injure the old man.

—The residence No. 1337 South Eighth street was entered last evening, during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of silver-ware, jewelry, etc. An individual has been arrested upon the charge of having committed the robbery.

The Letter-carriers in Uniform.—Postmaster Bingham has just issued the following order:—

Post Office, Philadelphia, January 20, 1869.—The carrier force will report at their respective stations to-morrow, January 21, at 6 A. M., dressed in the regulation uniform.

No absence from duty will be allowed to-morrow except for sickness.

Superintendents of stations are held responsible for the good appearance of all carriers within their several sections, and hereafter will be required to make a morning inspection of their force, in order that only such carriers who are fully equipped and cleanly as to appearance may be permitted to go upon their tour of duty.

A violation of this will not only necessitate the discharge of the superintendent and carrier, but will, in addition, subject the carrier to arrest by the police authorities of this city.

For the better discipline of the force and the more speedy delivery of mail matter, carriers when on duty are prohibited from walking through the streets of the city with other carriers.

The carrier force deserve congratulation for the satisfactory manner in which their duty has been performed during the present administration of the postal affairs of this city, and it is trusted that the wearing of a distinct dress, which subjects their actions and demeanor to continual public scrutiny, may advance the efficiency of the carrier system.

Henry H. Bingham, Postmaster.

A Correction.—Now and then the types will serve us a shabby trick by turning our sentences upside down. In our article yesterday on Fire Marshal Blackburn's contest with the Roughs, the intent of a whole paragraph was thus inadvertently perverted. A portion of the Fire Marshal's conversation with the "bunkers" should have read thus:—

"He said it was a duty they owed to the public—and especially to the people of the neighborhood—to free their company from the bad repute into which it had fallen. He referred to the many fires, quoted particular instances of those evidently incendiary, and charged that in his investigations, a fact which is undoubtedly so, he had been hindered rather than aided to discover the guilty. When asked why he did not stop these incendiary fires, he said that he could do so, were they only willing to help him, and desist from throwing obstacles in his way."

The Press Club.—There was a full attendance at the meeting of the Press Club yesterday afternoon, to listen to an essay by Thompson Westcott, Esq., of the *Sunday Dispatch*, on the "Associated Press." The essayist gave a very interesting account of the manner in which news was obtained in the olden times, before steamboats, locomotives, and telegraphing were discovered, and showed the progress that had been made in systematizing the arrangements for collecting news within a very few years past. He then spoke of the origin of the Associated Press, the various news collecting enterprises that preceded it, and gave his views and opinions as to the merits and defects of the Associated Press system. The essay gave rise to a lively discussion, in which participated Messrs. William V. McKean, Stephen N. Winslow, William Anderson, Watson Ambruster, D. Brainerd Williamson, William J. Clark, Jr., William M. Runkel, and others.

A Brute.—Peter Laumeister was arrested this morning by Officer Hill, at Third and Chesnut streets, for working a horse having a large piece of loose flesh dangling from the fetlock joint. The poor animal was otherwise in a miserable condition. The Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took charge of the horse, and the driver was committed in default, being fined $5 and the costs, by Alderman Hurley.

Henry Bergh, Esq., who is to speak at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, arrived in this city to day. The demand for tickets still continues, though there were none to be had yesterday, not over a half dozen having been returned. Persons having any which they are not able to use will oblige by returning them to the rooms, No. 1320 Chesnut street.

Accident.—This morning David Mendenhall fell from a scaffold in front of the church, Third and Reed streets, and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to his home, on Jarvis street, above Moyamensing avenue.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A Full and Official Statement Regarding the Negotiations—Text of the Treaty.

The New York *World* of this morning gives the following as the full text of the Alabama Claims treaty, negotiated at London, January 14, 1869, by Lord Clarendon and Reverdy Johnson, the ratification of which is now pending in the United States Senate:—

Whereas, Claims have been made at various times since the adjournment of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of February 8, 1853, upon the Government of her Britannic Majesty on the part of citizens of the United States, and upon the Government of the United States by the subjects of her Britannic Majesty; and whereas some of said claims are still pending and remaining unsettled, the President of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being of opinion that a speedy and equitable settlement of all such claims will contribute much to the maintenance of the friendly feelings which exist between the two Governments, have resolved to make arrangements for that purpose by means of a convention, and have named their plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Reverdy Johnson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to her Britannic Majesty, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Lord Clarendon, etc. etc., her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

Article First. The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the Government of her Britannic Majesty, and all claims on the part of individuals, subjects of her Britannic Majesty, upon the Government of the United States, which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other, since the exchange of ratifications at London, February 8, 1853, which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in Article 3, hereinafter, shall be referred to four commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say:—Two commissioners shall be named by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate and by her Britannic Majesty. The aforesaid commissioners shall meet at the earliest period after they shall have been respectively named, and before entering on the discharge of their duties shall make declaration under oath that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and of her Britannic Majesty, respectively, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. The Commissioners shall then, and before proceeding to any other business, name some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person, and in each and every case in which the Commissioners may differ in opinion as to the decision which they ought to give, it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in that particular case. The person or persons so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of such person or persons, or of his or their omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be named as aforesaid, to act as such arbitrator or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

Article Second. The Commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to their notice. They shall investigate and decide upon such claims, in such order and in such manner, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective Governments. They shall be bound to receive and peruse all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of their respective Governments in support of and in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each government, as counsel or agent for such government, on each and every separate claim. Should they fail to agree in opinion upon any claim, they shall call to their assistance the arbitrator or umpire whom they may have agreed to name, or who may be determined by lot, as the case may be, and such arbitrator or umpire, after having examined the evidence adduced for and against the claim, and after having heard, if required, one person on each side, as aforesaid, and consulted with the Commissioners, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal. Nevertheless, if the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall think it desirable that a sovereign, or head of a friendly State should, be an arbitrator or umpire in the case of any claim, the commissioners shall report to that effect to their respective governments, who shall thereupon, within six months, agree upon some sovereign, or head of a friendly State, who shall be invited to decide the claim. In the event of a decision involving the question of compensation to be paid, being arrived at by a special arbitrator or umpire, the amount of such compensation shall be referred back to the Commissioners for adjudication, and in the event of their not being able to agree, it shall then be decided by the arbitrator or umpire appointed by them, or who shall be determined by lot. It shall be competent for each Government to name one person to attend the Commissioners as agent on its behalf, to present and support claims upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The President of the United States of America, and her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, solemnly and sincerely engage to consider the decision of the commissioners, or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them respectively; and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion or delay whatever, it is agreed that no claim arising out of any transaction of a date prior to February 8, 1853, shall be admissible under this convention.

Article Third. Every claim shall be presented to the commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, in the event of the commissioners differing in opinion thereupon, and then, in any such case, the period for presenting the claim may be extended not exceeding three months longer. The commission shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from the day of their first meeting, which meeting shall be held in the city of Washington.

Article Fourth. All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners, or by the arbitrator or umpire, on account of any claim, shall be paid in coin, or its equivalent, by the one Government to the other, as the case may be, within eighteen months after the date of the decision, without interest.

Article Fifth. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings at this commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of every claim upon either Government arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said Commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said Commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

Article Sixth. The Commissioners and the arbitrator or umpire shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and shall appoint and employ a clerk or other persons to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them. A secretary and clerks are to be appointed conjointly. The whole expenses of the Commission, including contingent expenses, shall be defrayed equally between the two Governments.

Article Seventh. The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be, within twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the fourteenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Clarendon, L. S.
Reverdy Johnson, L. S.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 21
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh 6s.gold l...c. 89½	4 sh Far & Mec B.. 128½
$3000 do..........c. 89½	5 sh C & Am.....d.b..129
$9000 do............ 89½	5 sh 2d and 3d.......... 47
$200 City 6s, New.......100	11 sh Mech Bk.......... 31¾
$5000 do..........s..100½	6 sh Leh V R.......... 55½
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s..... 87	100 sh Penna RR.b60.. 57
$5000 New Jersey 6s...101	100 sh Read R.....b10.. 47½
100 sh Leh Nav......... 31½	100 sh Cata Prf.......c.. 33½
120 do..........ls 31½	

SECOND BOARD.

$13800 City 6s, New.. ls..100½	$2000 Leh 6s. gold l.... 89¼
$100 do..............100½	8 sh Minehill.......... 55½
$1?00 do. Old..kso 97	75 sh Leh N.......... 31
$8000 do..............100½	6 sh LehV R.......... 55½
100 sh Sch Nav Pf.b5. 20½	29 sh 2d & 3d R.......... 46
100 do.......b60.. 20½	100 sh Penna R.....b5.. 57

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16¦

NOTICE.—POSTPONEMENT!—OWING to some misunderstandings last evening (Wednesday), the undersigned expresses great regret not to have been enabled to deliver her Lecture, as proposed, but will do so (D. V.) on the earliest occasion.
1t PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Investigating the Navy Department Frauds—The Progress of Reconstruction—Looking into Postal Contracts—New Telegraph Schemes Proposed—Gen. Grant's Movements.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1869.

The Virginia Delegation,

to the number of thirty or forty, headed by Governor Wells, were before the Reconstruction Committee again this morning, on the subject of holding an election in that State to ratify the Constitution, and of the early admission to representation in Congress. Governor Wells, L. H. Chadler, the U. S. District Attorney for Virginia, and others were heard at length, in argument, by the Committee. What they want is to have the House adopt an amendment to Bingham's bill, which passed the House some weeks ago, and is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, providing for an election to ratify the Constitution at an early day. The House refused to grant this before, fearing that the Constitution would be defeated if it was submitted to the people before the inauguration of General Grant.

The House Naval Committee

heard a further argument this morning by D. W. Gooch and W. E. Chandler, on behalf of Messrs. Roach & Son, of New York, and Engineer Zeller, in the matter of the alleged fraudulent purchase of tools and machinery for the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The Engineer Department of the Navy has printed and placed in the hands of the members of the House a pamphlet as an answer to the report of the Naval Sub-committee, of which Judge Kelley is chairman. In the meantime, the friends of the engineers in the House have so far succeeded in keeping the report of the committee from reaching the public.

The Committee on Public Expenditures

met this morning, and organized for the investigation of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s contract with the Post Office Department. They ordered Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Representative Ela, of New Hampshire, and Spaids of Chicago, who bid for the contract in the first instance, to appear as witnesses. The Committee will to-morrow resume the investigation of the

Alaska Frauds,

and expect to have Martin, for whom the Sergeant-at-Arms has been looking so long, before them. Martin, it is alleged, has been here all the time, and he states that certain members of the Committee refused to examine him because they did not want some members of the House implicated. Representatives of

The Kryolite Company,

of Pittsburg, were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, urging that kryolite, of the importation of which they have a monopoly, be admitted free of duty, and that a heavy tariff be imposed on sal soda.

Speaker Colfax

to-day announced the following committee, in accordance with a resolution passed yesterday, to provide for taking

The Next Census,

Garfield, Banks, Laflin, Alison, Golladay, Heaton, and Axtell. The

Senate Committee

on Commerce to-day postponed action in the case of J. N. Marks, nominated for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Indications are that he will be reported adversely, on the ground that the Senate should not confirm any more appointments of importance for this administration. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, closed his argument before the Postal Committee of the House to-day against Washburne's bill to construct the

Postal Telegraph

from Washington to New York. Other parties are to be heard to morrow in favor of it. The committee will probably report to the House next week.

General Grant,

Attorney-General Evarts and General Dent, with Mrs. Grant, left here this afternoon for Baltimore to attend the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute.

Woman's Rights Resolutions.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The National Woman's Rights Convention has adjourned *sine die*. Amongst the resolutions passed were the following:—

Resolved, That in demanding the ballot for the disfranchised classes, we do not overlook the logical fact of the right to be voted for, and we know no reason why the colored man should be excluded from a seat in Congress, or any woman either, who possesses the suitable capabilities and has been duly elected.

Resolved, That we demand of the Government and of the public also that women and colored people shall choose their own occupations, and be paid always equally with men for equal work.

Resolved, That we demand, as the only assurance of national perpetuity and peace, as well as a measure of justice and right, that in the reconstruction of the Government suffrage shall be based on loyalty and intelligence, and nowhere be limited by odious distinctions on account of color, race, or sex.

Several women who spoke said that after they became voters they would not broil over a stove, and wear themselves out in kitchens, and they were going to sit in Congress.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to Congress, and one to the people of the United States.

The President

has nominated to the Senate Wm. R. Cummings to be Internal Revenue Assessor for the First District of New York; James H. Chamberlain, Assessor Fifth District of Massachusetts, and N. K. Sawyer, Collector of Customs for the district of Frenchman's bay, Maine.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The President presented a petition from citizens of New Jersey for a Constitutional amendment securing equal suffrage, and a petition for the extension of the eight hour law to other than Government employes.

Mr. Chandler (Michigan) introduced a bill to regulate the exaction of tonnage tax upon Spanish vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish the Senate the report of Major-General Harney, commander of the Indian districts north of Nebraska, concerning the character and conduct of the Sioux and other Indians. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider whether any further legislation is necessary to regulate the transportation of prisoners convicted in the District to distant prisons, where their sentences are to be enforced.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) introduced a bill to regulate the payment of the tonnage tax. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Morton the Senate took up the bill previously introduced by him to punish the collection of illegal taxes on passengers.

Mr. Morton moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, and made a brief address to show why it should be done. He cited the law of Maryland enacted in 1832, and subsequently at various times amended, requiring the Baltimore and other railroads to pay into the United States Treasury one-fifth of the tax levied upon said passenger between Baltimore and Washington, and also the similar law of New Jersey, requiring the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to pay into the treasury of that State a certain proportion of the money received for passenger fare and freight carriage.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Norris (Ala.), from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to make the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy, on or before the 4th of March next, from any State in which the election of members to the Forty first Congress does not take place previous to the 1st of July, 1869, on the nomination of members of the House from the States represented in the present Congress, provided no such appointments shall be made from any State not by law entitled to representation during 1869.

Objections having been made by Mr. Washburne (Ill.) and Mr. Wilson (Ohio), who said the bill ought to have been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, the subject not pertaining to the duties of the Committee on Reconstruction,

Mr. Norris explained that the subject had been referred to the latter Committee.

Mr. Blaine said he understood that the Committee on Naval Affairs agreed that this bill should be reported and placed in a position to be acted upon. If this bill should not be passed, several of the Southern States would be deprived of midshipmen in the Naval Academy for an entire year.

Mr. Washburne (Ills.) remarked that it appeared from what the gentleman from Maine said that this bill was brought here to be passed by a flank movement.

Mr. Blaine replied that the jurisdiction of the House is as the House construes it, and not according to the construction of the gentleman.

Mr. Peters understood that by the laws or rules of the Department the nominations have to be made within certain months, when Alabama will not be represented in Congress. This State wanted the same privileges as other States, and if it did not obtain them by this bill it would not get them at all. The gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Morris, had gone before the Committee on Naval Affairs and the consented that the Committee on Reconstruction should report the bill.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) repeated that the subject belonged to the Naval and not to the Reconstruction Committee.

The House refused to refer the bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and then passed it.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as constituting the select committee on Mr. Garfield's resolution relative to the taking of the next census:—Messrs. Garfield (Ohio), Banks (Mass.), Allison (Iowa), Laflin (N. Y.), Heaton (N. C.), Axtell (Cal.), Golladay (Ky.).

Mr. Shellabarger introduced a bill to regulate the manner of applying to Congress for the removal of the political disabilities under the 3d section of the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Elections called up the resolutions, heretofore reported, that George W. Sanderson is not entitled to a seat in the House as a Representative in the Fortieth Congress, from the Ninth Congressional district of Missouri; but that William . Swigter is entitled to the seat.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 19 3t PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURG.

The Contest for the President Judgeship of Philadelphia—The Withdrawal of Mr. Hirst.

The Hare vs. Hirst Contest—Withdrawal of Mr. Hirst.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Harrisburg, Jan. 21.—The following letter from William L. Hirst, who has been contesting the seat of Judge Hare, has reached this place. It explains itself:—

Philadelphia, January 20, 1869.—Hon. C. H. Stinson, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee to try the contested election of President Judge of Philadelphia.—Dear Sir:—Since the petition in this matter has been filed my attention has been called to the fact that in the Fifteenth ward of the city a correct addition of the figures of the ward return shows that sixty votes are to be added to the majority of Judge Hare, and this is true. The certificate of election therefore was justly due to him, notwithstanding the alleged miscount in the Sixth (6) ward. And I am happy, therefore, so far as my advice and influence are concerned, to relieve him as well as myself from a contest which has always been distasteful to me. It is my opinion that there will be appearance or evidence on behalf of the petitioner, and I suggest that the committee shall affirm the election of Judge Hare at their next session.

With great respect, William L. Hirst.

This of course closes the contest.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, Jan. 21.—The Speaker presented a memorial relative to the admission of certain classes of insane persons into the insane hospitals.

Mr. Connell presented a memorial from Charles John Laycock, of the Philadelphia Bar, asking that provision be made for the registration of wills ante-mortem. Also, one of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, providing that the right of suffrage may be restored to colored men by amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. McCandless offered a protest against any change in the First Survey District of Philadelphia.

Mr. Randall presented a petition from Schuylkill county for a law compelling the more perfect ventilation of mines.

A resolution was reported by the Military Committee accepting the invitation to attend the dedication of the Mexican monument in May, and it was adopted.

Mr. Stinson, chairman of the Joint Committee in the case of Hirst vs. Hare, Judge elect, reported that they had received a letter from Mr. Hirst, withdrawing from a contest which he said had always been distasteful to him and requesting that the selection of Mr. Hare might be affirmed, as he was satisfied that there was fifty majority for Mr. Hare in the Fifteenth ward in addition to what had been officially returned. Under the circumstances the committee asked to be and were discharged.

On motion of Mr. McCandless the bill relative to the inspection of liquors was recommitted.

Mr. McCandless read a bill in place authorizing United States Commissioners to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take depositions to be used in any of the courts of the State.

Also one supplementary to the act of April, 1868, authorizing the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court of Philadelphia to appoint and remove trustees.

By Mr. Henszey, one exempting the property of the Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, No. 548 Arch street, from taxation.

Mr. Beck called up his resolution of yesterday, requiring the State Treasurer to report the names and pay of the employes of the Legislature of 1868.

Mr. Errett objected as he did not consider that the Senate had any right to inquire in regard to the House employes of last year, and the Senate had no control over what was done by the last House.

Mr. Beck said the legislators had been sent here to protect the treasury, and that he knew of officers employed by the House this winter, under the resolution passed by them the other day, who had sold out their places for three hundred dollars and gone home.

A running debate took place, which was finally declared out of order, but Mr. Errett withdrawing his objections the resolution came up on second reading.

Mr. Lowry suggested that a special committee be appointed, as a thorough investigation should be had.

Mr. White moved that it be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, with instructions to investigate and report.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Nicholson presented the report of the joint committee which had been chosen to try the contested election case of William L. Hirst vs. Judge Hare.

Of this Committee Senator Stinson, of Montgomery was chairman.

The report sets forth that Judge Hare is entitled to his seat.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, from the joint committee to investigate the depreciated funds in the State treasury, reported that they consisted of $41,032 in notes of broken banks and counterfeits, and recommended their destruction. Adopted.

Mr. Davis (Republican), of Philadelphia, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had passed the bill extending the term of Richard Peltz, Receiver of the Taxes. Agreed to by a party of 51 ayes, Republicans, to 39 nays, Democrats.

Mr. Davis then moved to substitute the bill which had already passed the Senate on the same subject for the House bill.

It will be recollected that the Senate passed one bill on Friday last and in the House another bill yesterday, both being the same language. The object this morning in substituting the Senate bill for that of the House was understood to be to save the time and trouble of transmitting the House bill back to the Senate for them to repass. The Democratic members of the House, Messrs. Playford, McCullough, Rogers and others, raised various points of order that it was not in order to make the proposed substitution.

The Speaker pro tem. (Strang, of Tioga) ruled that the substitute from the Senate was in order, and it was adopted by a vote of 52 ayes to 38 noes.

The bill now stands exactly as published yesterday, and the only remaining acts are for the Senate to agree to the amendment requiring the Receiver to renew his sureties and for the Governor to affix his signature.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trial of Mrs. Twitchell.

Continued from First Page.

Cross-examined—The witness said that when he saw Mrs. Twitchell at the door she had nothing on but a white petticoat and sack; she had nothing on her head, but did not notice whether she was barefoot; she appeared anxious for him to go in the house, saying "Oh, my God! my poor mother has been murdered in the yard!"

The Commonwealth objected to what she said as not being evidence.

Mr. Mann argued that this testimony was of great importance. If she were standing on the doorstep keeping guard, and telling people to go away while the body could be removed, it would have been a strong argument against her; but if she was there giving an alarm at first, announcing the dread calamity of the murder of her mother, it would show that her presence on the doorstep and her conduct there were those of an innocent woman, and for these reasons he thought it admissible.

The Court admitted evidence of Mrs. Twitchell's declarations, because so far as the case had progressed they seemed to have been made in the excitement resulting from the recent discovery of the murder, and were part of the *res gesta*.

The witness resumed, saying that when he saw Mrs. Twitchell on the door step, she exclaimed, "Oh, my God! my poor mother has been murdered; get a doctor and do something; come in;" and his friend, Mr Leidy, then went for a doctor, and he entered the house; he afterwards saw her in the kitchen after she had been up stairs; he noticed no change in her dress.

Sarah Campbell, who was living as servant in Mrs. Hill's house at the time of the murder, testified that she went home this night between 9 and 10 o'clock, and, having pulled the bell repeatedly, was admitted by Mr. Twitchell, there then being no light in the entry; the door leading from the kitchen into the hall was open, a candle was burning on the kitchen table; the outside kitchen door was open; she saw the body of Mrs. Hill lying in the yard, and then called Mr. Twitchell, who after several calls returned to the kitchen alone; she went into the yard with him, and aided in carrying the body into the kitchen; Mrs. Twitchell was then in the kitchen; she got water to bathe Mrs. Hill's head, and then went for a doctor, passing out the front door; when Mr. Twitchell let her in the door was locked because she heard the key turning; upon returning to the house she next went across Pine street to Mr. Morrell's, this time passing out the back gate on Pine street, the gate being bolted; when she got back some persons had come there; Mrs. Twitchell was in the kitchen; the kitchen poker was usually kept hanging up by the side of the kitchen range; she believed the one produced by the Commonwealth to be same; four dogs were kept in Mrs. Hill's house; in the day time the candlestick was usually kept in the closet of the kitchen.

Here the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock.